The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,533.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town..... Rs. 52
——— including postage..... „ 72
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town..... „ 28
——— including postage..... „ 38
For three months advance, delivered in Town..... „ 16
——— including postage..... „ 21
For one month, delivered in Town..... „ 6 0
——— including postage..... „ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash..... „ 0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 14 lines and under
First insertion..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto..... „ 3 8
Third Ditto..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „ 2 As. per
line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ... 1 Re. per line.
Second Ditto ... 12 As. „ „
Third and succeeding 8 „ „
In the Native languages double the above.
Dyanesho Occurrences Each...Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MORTON—January 16th, at Byculla, Frisil, Wilhelmina Jane, infant daughter of E. Morton, Esq., H. M.'s 2nd Bel och Regiment, aged 10 months and 19 days.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

TOKE—January 14th, at Fort William, the wife of Lieutenant Toke, 8th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

HAIG—January 9th, at Hope Town, near Burgessy, the wife of Mr. J. G. Haig, of a daughter.

DRUMMOND—January 9th, at Bhalpore, Patna, the wife of Edward Drummond, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

DE SILVAINE—January 7th, at Jeangyore, Joseph Maximin De Silvaine, aged 64 years, 9 months and 21 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

ROBERTSON—January 5th, at Quilon, (Travancore,) the wife of Captain Walter Robertson, 17th Regiment M. N. I., of a son.

DEATH.

NOLAN—January 12th, at Black Town, after 12 hours illness, of Cholera, Cecilia Mary, youngest daughter of the late Mr. George Hamilton Nolan, aged 6 years, 1 month and 27 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abass, Lingah, Bushire, and Mohamrah on the following dates:—

Leave Bunder	Arrive Muscat	Leave Muscat	Arrive Bushire	Leave Bushire	Arrive Mohamrah
3rd & 17th	7th & 21st	8th & 22nd	12th & 26th	13th & 27th	15th & 29th

The Steamer "ASSAYE," 750 tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. Mackellar, will be despatched as above on the 4th February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Intermediate Steamer at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer bound for Suez, Mocha, Aden, Zanzibar, and Mauritius, with the Overland Inland Steam Company's Steamers.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. & O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure monthly about.....11th and 25th.
Kurrachee to.....10th and 25th.

The Steamer "KURRACHEE," 760 tons, 140 H.P., Commander Conrad, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N.B.—When the Bombay Mail arrives between 5 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but should it arrive between 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning. Attention is invited to Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 6 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Intermediate by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Goa to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	Arrive Mangalore	Leave Mangalore	Arrive Cannanore	Leave Cannanore	Arrive Calicut	Leave Calicut	Arrive Tellicherry	Leave Tellicherry	Arrive Mangalore	Leave Mangalore	Arrive Goa	Leave Goa	Arrive Bombay
1st	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th
16th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th

The Steamer "BURMAH," 1,340 tons, 350 H. P., Commander Lyons, will be despatched as above, at noon on 1st February.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month touch at Galle and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st and 16th, also interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the South Canara Steamers.

The most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore and proceed by road from thence by rail.

Cargo for Calicut can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Mangalore.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamer of the 15th, and transship in the Rangoon Main Steamer at Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and Steam Navigation Company (limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder	Dorar.	Colwa.	Mandwa.	Karanja.	Dharamtur.
			FARES.		
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 3	0 4
Second Class	0 3	0 2	0 1½	0 2	0 3
Third Class	0 2	0 1½	0 1	0 1½	0 2

One Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Bunder, the Dharamtur Ferry will leave every Morning at 7 A.M., and the Colwa Ferry at 9 A.M.

From Dharamtur and Colwa Ferries Steamers at 1 P. M.

Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of 3 days can be obtained at Rs. 40.

J. A. SHEPHEARD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 25th October 1866.

Season Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the Bombay Days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Every Saturday.	Cochin.....	1 p.m. Saturday.
Arrive Beypore	Monday.	Beypore.....	Sunday.
Leave Do.	Do.	Calicut.....	Do.
Arrive Tellicherry	Tuesday.	Tellicherry	Monday.
Leave Do.	Do.	Cannanore	Do.
Arrive Mangalore	Wednesday.	Mangalore	Tuesday.
Leave Do.	Do.	Cumpta	Do.
Arrive Goa	Thursday.	Carwar	Wednesday.
Leave Do.	Do.	Goa	Do.
Arrive Bombay	Friday.	Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer SIR BARTLE FRERE will be despatched according to the above Table on SATURDAY, the 26th inst.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE new Ship "JOHN ELLIOTT" will sail to Calcutta about mid-week for Freight or Rice, apply to Messrs. D. & J. HORMASJEE, Elphinstone Circle.

TO CAPTAINS AND AGENTS.—The fast, favorite and well known powerful Tug Steamers "ROSETTE" and "PEHLWAN" (cleaned and painted during late Holidays) are available for towing Ships to or from the Docks or in and out of the Harbour. For rates (which are the lowest in Bombay) apply at the Office of the Bombay Landing & Shipping Company (Limited), where also may be seen Testimonials received from the Commanders of several well known Indiamen of the admirable manner in which these Tugs have performed their work.

OFFICES—DAVID SASSOON'S BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, (Opposite the Mint).

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CITY OF TANJORE," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *City of Tanjore*.

Bombay, 10th January 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "SEWA ROYAL," Captain ALCOCK, from Aden, are requested to send off Boats without delay for the said Cargo Goods, otherwise they will be landed at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain Alcock will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

JOHN GLOVER & Co., Agents Ship *Prince Royal*.

Bombay, 21st January 1867.

EXCHANGES.—A CAPTAIN in a LINE REGIMENT, which will return to England in 1868, wishes to EXCHANGE into the STAFF CORPS, or into a LINE REGIMENT lately from England. Applicants will apply to "T. V." *Bombay Gazette*, Office, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that the MONEY ORDER OFFICE will be opened on the 1st February next in the Accountant General's Office, Town Barracks.

Agents have been appointed at the following Treasuries in the Mofussil:—Ahmedabad, Ahmednuggur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Deesa, Dhurwar, Hyderabad, Kaira, Kulladgee, Kurrachee, Poona, Ruinagherry, Sattara, Shikarpore, Surat, and Tanna.

EDW. W. S. LOGIN, Controller Money Orders.

Bombay, Office of Controller of Money Orders, 16th January 1867.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Now Ready.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—A safe Investment.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Poor Old Joint Stock.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Neptune's Museum: a Submarine Extravaganza.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—A Christmas Carol. By our Scapegrace Contributor.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—The Appeal of Henriette.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—"Our own Charade."

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Something more from our erratic Correspondent.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Ye Legends of Ye Knight of Orissa.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Sandy's Khanna, &c. &c. &c. &c.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *In Calcutta*—At Messrs. GEO. WYMAN & Co. *In Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street. *In Poona*—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines. *In London*—At Mr. G. STREET, 30 Cornhill.

THE BROKERS' LOAN DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after THIS DAY this Company will ADVANCE and LEND MONIES on the undermentioned SECURITIES at a moderate rate of Interest:—

On Government Securities.
On Shares in Railways.
On Landed Properties.
On Bullions.
On Shipping Documents of Goods not being of a perishable nature.
On Goods ... do. ... do.
For terms and particulars apply at the Office.

(Signed) ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 14th January 1867.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given to CREDITORS of the BOMBAY BRANCH, holding CERTIFICATES of INDEBTEDNESS for Fixed or Current Deposits not amounting to Rupees (500) Five hundred that full payment of their Claims will be made at this Office on and after 3rd January 1867, in exchange for the Certificates, which must be endorsed and receipted in full discharge of all Claims against the Corporation.

Creditors who are also Shareholders, or who may be indebted to the Bank, will not be entitled to such payment.

A. J. HUNTER,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators, Bombay Branch, and Attorneys for William Hopkins Holyland, Official Liquidator for the Court of Chancery.

Bombay, 22nd December 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1866.

R. FELL AND SON, POONA.—Auctioneers & Commission Agents.—

HOUSES! HOUSES!! HOUSES!!!

Well worthy the attention of Capitalists.

R. FELL & SON have received instructions to submit to Public competition, at their Sale Rooms, in East Street, on TUESDAY, the 31st January, at 12 o'clock, the following valuable HOUSE PROPERTY, belonging to an Estate under Liquidation.

No. 1 Bungalow.

A large and commodious newly-built Bungalow on the Band Road, next to Bund Cottage. This Building contains 7 large Rooms, with the usual Bath Rooms and Closets, and a Verandah round the House, an extensive Compound in which is a good Well with a plentiful supply of water. The Out-houses consist of a large Cook Room, 3 good Godowns, 4 Stables, and a Coach House, large enough to accommodate 3 Conveyances.

This Building will be put up at Rs. 30,000.

No. 2 Bungalow.

Built on the same plan as No. 1. The Out-houses consist of a large Cook Room and 3 Godowns, an extensive Compound, which also has a good Well in it.

This Building will be put up at Rs. 25,000

R. FELL & SON,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Poona, 21st January 1867.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held on FRIDAY the 25th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Company's Registered Office, No. 1 Bruce Lane, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Committee of Inspection.

2nd. To appoint Secretaries and Treasurers in the room of Messrs. Macmillech, John & Co., resigned.

3rd. To elect two Directors to fill vacancies.

FORBES & Co.,
Acting Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th January 1867.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—The subjoined CORRESPONDENCE will be submitted to the GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS to be held on 25th inst.

By order of the Board,
FORBES & Co,
Acting Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th January 1867.

To W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq., Chairman,
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co. (Ld)

Sir,—We, the undersigned, Shareholders understand that the Board of Directors has provisionally appointed Messrs. Forbes and Co. Secretaries and Treasurers of the Mazagon Company, subject to the ratification of a General Meeting, and we now write to state that it is our wish, and we believe the wish of a large majority of Shareholders, that the appointment should be offered to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., whose experience in the management of Land Companies, and whose special influence over the timber trade of Bombay which is so unquestionably connected with our interests, eminently qualify them for the Office. We are confident that, if they consent to act, their services will materially benefit the Company.

We particularly wish to state, however, that in making this Requisition, it is very far from our intention to disparage Messrs. Forbes & Co., for whom on the contrary we have high respect, and we feel sure that they will not consider it a slight, if, in so important a matter to the Company, we prefer as our Secretaries a Firm of greater special experience and connection.

We cordially trust that the Directors may not see in this expression of our views the slightest desire to offer any opposition to their decision, as we have the most perfect confidence in their management; but we feel that we should be wanting in our duty to the interests of the Company if we did not communicate our wishes to them. We are confident that had there been aware that Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. could, as we hope, be induced to act for us, the Directors would in the first instance have applied to them, and that we should now have had the pleasure of supporting their decision, instead of appearing, but appearing only, to oppose it.

We therefore trust that the Directors may not see any reason to object to our Requisition for the appointment of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.—We are, Sir, your most obedient servants,

ABBEYCHUND CALLIANCHUND,
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
ROYCHUND TARRACHUND,
L. H. BAYLEY,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
For Central India Finl. Corporation, M. Roonan,
M. ROONAN,
WALTER R CASSELS,
DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY,
PHIMJEE GIRDHUR,
For the Asiatic Financial Corporation.
G. R. WILSON,
M. NOWROJEE BANAJEE, } Liquidators.
F. E. COLAH,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS,
DOSSABHOY DHUNJEEBHOY,
TOOSEYDASS VURDASS,
ROBT. HANNAY, by his Attorney, W. R. Cassels,
GAVIN STEELE, by his Attorney, W. R. Cassels,
MEER ALI DHURRUMSEY,
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
T. BLANEY,
A. M. CURRAY,
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
GOVIND GUNGADHUR,
ROYCHUND DEEPCHUND,
MANGOKHUND TOOLSEYDASS,
F. W. LAWRENCE,
PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.

12th January 1867.

GENTLEMEN,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. which I have placed before the Board.

The appointment of Secretaries and Treasurers rests, as you are aware, entirely with the Shareholders in General Meeting, and the appointment of Messrs. Forbes & Co. by the Board was consequently provisional only and subject to ratification.

I regret that you should feel yourselves unable to support the action of the Board in this matter. It is not for me to institute any comparison between the relative qualifications of Messrs. Forbes & Co. and Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. If you think your interests and those of the Company will be better cared for by the one Firm than the other, you have an undoubted right to act in accordance with your views. But I must say that I think Messrs. Forbes & Co would do complete justice to the Company, and that their arrangement of its affairs would afford the best evidence that the Board had exercised a wise discretion in appointing them.

You will have an early opportunity at the General Meeting of which notice has already been advertised of bringing the subject before the general body of Shareholders in the meantime you will of course ascertain whether Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. are willing under the circumstances to be put in nomination: a point I gather from your letter on which you are not yet certified.—I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) W. H. CRAWFORD,

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Seasons '66 and '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention. The following list will give but an imperfect idea of the various classes of Goods kept by them:—

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro Merino Socks	„	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	„	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose	10	12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„	3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	„	3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„	4 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„	4 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	„	6 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„	6 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy		2 3

GLOVES GENTS.

		Rs. A
JOUVIN'S	White and Straw Kid Gloves, Gents. per pair	2 12
JOUVIN'S	Plonge or very light Colored Gloves	2 12
JOUVIN'S	Dark and Drab Colored Gloves	2 12
JOUVIN'S	Lavender Sewn Black	2 12
FRENCH	White Kid Gloves	1 12
COLORED	Lisle Thread Gloves	1 12
DOGSKIN	Gloves, Town made	2 12
MILITARY	Duck and Doe Gloves	3 8

LADIES KID GLOVES.

	Rs. A
JOUVIN'S White French Kid Gloves	2 12
FRANCOZ'S „ „ „	2 12
JOUVIN'S Light Drabs	2 12
FRANCOZ'S „ „	2 12
JOUVIN'S Plonges	2 12
JOUVIN'S Grey and Grey Sewn Black	2 12

SCARFS AND TIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
THE BOULEVARD Silk Scarf	3	to 4
THE UNIVERSAL Silk Scarf	3	4
THE ROMAN Silk Scarf for Pin or Ring	4	5
THE ROMAI'S Long Silk Silk Scarfs	4	5
THE ROYAL Windsor Scarf for a Sailor's Knot	3	4
THE TOM THUMB TIES in White, Blk. and Colors	1	4
THE EGLINGTON Tie, Black and Colors	1	12

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65 0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75 0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10 3
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12 8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70 0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25 0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits Indispensable	20 0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars, „	Per doz.	7 8
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars		7 8
BADHAM'S India and Dux Collars		7 8
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars		7 8

HAT DEPARTMENT.

LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Velvet Hats	10 0
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S White Felt Hats	10 8
CHRISTY'S White Felt Hats	10 8
CHRISTY'S Gossamer Hats, Black and Drab	7 8
CHRISTY'S Cambridge Hats	7 8
CHRISTY'S Yachting Hats	6 12
CHRISTY'S Milton: a perfect Sun Hat	10 0
CHRISTY'S Shooting Hats	7 8
CHRISTY'S Tweed Hats	7 8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Patent Air Chamber Helmet	16 0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Patent Bombay Staff Corps Helmet	16 0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Bridesmaid Hats	10 0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Varsalles Felt Hats	7 8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Confederate Felt Hats	7 8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Whitby Felt Hats	7 8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Newmarket Felt Hats	7 8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Tweed Hats	5 8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Shell Felt Hats	10 8

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 2 ft. 9 in	28	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	30	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in	40	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways	19	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Canvas Bags	8	0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags	8	0
BADHAM'S Fur Railway Rug	16 to 20	0
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	12	0
BADHAM'S Railway Rugs	30	12
BADHAM'S Blanket Bags	30	0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	36	0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls	22	0

HANDKERCHIEFS.

IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	8 12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	9 12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	10 12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	11 12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	14 0
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	16 0
FRENCH Cambric Handkerchiefs	16 to 30 0
SURAT Silk Handkerchiefs	each 5 0
FRENCH Cambric Handkerchiefs with coloured borders	16 0

JEWELLERY.

	Rs.	Rs.
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Solitaires	14	to 30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Link Studs	16	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Scarf Pins	12	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Shirt Studs	16	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Collar Studs	6	9
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Scarf Rings	10	16
GENTLEMEN'S Ivory and Pearl Studs	1	0

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

	Rs. As.
Superior Cotton Sheeting, per yd	2 8
Huckaback Towelling	1 4
Pillow Cases Irish Linen	2 0
Linen Damask Table Covers	14 to 20 0
The Royal White Turkish Towel, per doz	25 0
The Royal Brown Turkish Towel	20 0
Clothes, Hat and Tooth Brushes, &c., &c.	
Guryot's French Braces	each 2 12
Guryot's French Cantab	„ 2 12
Sponges and Bags	4 0
Hat Bands	2 8
Slippers, various kinds	2 0
Morning Dressing Gowns	each 30 0

Catalogues will be forwarded on application.

FOR SALE.—Thomas's Sewing Machines.

BADHAM & Co.
Apollo House Bombay.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, viz. Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Nautilus, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—The new SHARE CERTIFICATES of this Company are NOW READY, and will be exchanged for old ones, properly endorsed, on application at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle.

For the London, Asiatic and American Company (Limited), Secretaries, A. B. ASHLEY, Joint Manager.

GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

OPEN EVERY EVENING,

With a highly refined, chaste, and varied Entertainment.

CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE NIGHTLY.

THE PREMIER EQUESTRIENNE OF THE WORLD,

MLLE. ELLA ZOYARA,

In her thrilling flight of Balloons, Pirouettes, Backward Flying Statuary,

In conjunction with the indefatigable

CORPS OF ARTISTES,

Whose prowess in the most intricate exercises of the Profession stands

PRE-EMINENT AND UNDISPUTED.

Prices of Admission.

First Class, Reserved Chairs	Rs. 5
Second Class	„ 3
Third Class	„ 1
Private Boxes (admitting 4)	„ 20

First Class numbered Chairs and Boxes may be secured at the Circus daily from 10 till 5.

FRIDAY, 25TH JANUARY,

BY PARTICULAR DESIRE,

A GRAND PERFORMANCE

FOR NATIVE LADIES ONLY.

SATURDAY, 26TH JANUARY,

GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE,

COMMENCING AT 3 O'CLOCK.

For the accommodation of Families—Children half price to all parts of the House. Doors open, afternoon, at 2, and evening, 7½.

NOTICES.

MATHEMATICAL AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS—

THEODOLITES.—Six inch Transit Theodolites with Vertical Circle, illuminated axis, and three Tangent screws, divided on silver to 30 seconds, complete in Mahogany box, with brass lock and handle and base screwed at corners ..... Rs. 500 0

Six inch Theodolites, Everest's pattern, with three Tangent screws, divided on silver to 30 seconds, flush vernier plates, complete as above 450

Six inch Everest's Theodolite with three Tangent screws, divided on silver to 30 seconds, bevelled vernier plates, complete as above 40

A variety of other Theodolites kept in stock.

DUMPY LEVELS.—Fourteen inch Dumpy Levels, Brunzel, with compass, complete with Tripod Stand, and strong Mahogany box for Level 250

Ten inch Dumpy Level, complete, as above 225 0

Sopwith's Fourteen feet Levelling Staff, each 45 0

Prismatic Compasses, 3½ inch with silver graduated ring, divided to ½° degrees, in leather sling case with Tripod stand, complete 75 0

Do. do. do. 4 inch complete, as above 85 0

Do. do. do. 4½ inch complete, as above 100 0

Pocket Sextants, three inch, with Telescope complete, in Leather sling case 85 0

Spirit Levels, 18 inches long, solid brass with adjusting screws, fitted in strong Oak boxes 50 0

Brass Spirit Levels, 12 inch, with Cross Tube for Vertical and Horizontal use, and adjusting screws ... 25 0

Plain Spirit Levels, set in 12 inch Ebony with brass surface plate 8 0

Chesterman's Patent Metallic Tape MEASURING TAPES, with folding winder—

100 feet Tapes	Rs.	10
66 feet „	„	8
50 feet „	„	6

Cast Steel MEASURING CHAINS with arrows complete—

50 feet Chains	Rs.	12
66 feet „	„	15
100 feet „	„	18

Brass Rolling PARALLEL RULERS.—

6 inch Rolling Ruler	Rs.	9
9 „	„	14
12 „	„	18
15 „	„	23
18 „	„	27
24 „	„	36
30 „	„	45

Ebony Rolling PARALLEL RULERS with Brass Rollers—

6 inch Ruler	Rs.	5
9 „	„	7
12 „	„	9
15 „	„	12
18 „	„	14
24 „	„	18
30 „	„	25

T SQUARES of best seasoned wood—

24 inch Ebony with moveable stock	Rs.	9
36 „ do. „ „	„	12
24 „ Pear Tree with Brass edges	„	6
36 „ do. „ „	„	8
48 „ do. „ „	„	10
24 „ do. „ plain edges	„	4

EBONY AND PEAR TREE STRAIGHT EDGES.

Brass Circular PROTRACTOR divided on silver with extending arms complete, in velvet lined Mahogany box 85 0

Plain Brass Circular PROTRACTOR in Mahogany box 25 0

Semi-circular Protractors, brass in a Mahogany box ... 20 0

CLINOMETERS of Boxwood, Brass mountings, with compass, 2 Levers, scales, and folding sight, in case. 25 0

PLOTTING SCALES, Boxwood, 12 inches, in sets of six with offsets to match, in Mahogany box 30 0

PLOTTING SCALES Singly, 12 inch 3 0

OFFSETS to match, each 1 0

TRIANGLE PLOTTING SCALES, 6 scales on one, 12 inch with offsets to match 10 0

ARCHITECTS' SCALES, 8 scales on one, 12 inch. 8 0

BOXWOOD PROTRACTORS, 6 inch. 4 0

IVORY PROTRACTORS, 6 inch 6 0

BOXWOOD, Two feet 4 fold Rules from 4 0

OPTICAL SQUARES, bronzed, in neat leather cases, latest improved 14 0

7 & 8 Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—FOR PRIVATE SALE, the GINNING MACHINERY and FACTORIES belonging to the above Company at Julgaum, Khamgaum, and Badnaira.

Particulars can be obtained and offers received at 27, Meadow Street.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE has just received a large and fashionable assortment of MILLINERY, &c., *which is now on view*—

Bonnets, in Tulle, Crape, Horse..., from Rs. 20 to Rs. 60.

Hats for Ladies, trimmed and untrimmed, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 35.

Hats for Boys and Girls, trimmed and untrimmed, Rs. 5 to Rs. 24.

Hats and Hoods for Infants, in Silk, Satin, Cashmere, and Pique, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 24.

Infants' Cloaks, in Cashmere, Braided Silk, and Muslin, richly trimmed with Embroidery, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 80.

Boys' and Girls' Pelisses and Blouses, in Pique, Cashmere, and Cloth, for outdoor wear, from Rs. 13 to Rs. 24 per suit.

Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, in Cloth and Linen, Rs. 11 to Rs. 20.

Do. do. Stockings, Coloured, Rs. 14 per dozen.

Dressing Gowns, in Muslin, Pique, and Doria, Rs. 35 to Rs. 60, richly trimmed.

Royal Sandringham Frilling, for Ladies and Children's Under-linen, of all widths.

Infants' Cap Fronts, trimmed, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8.

Infants' Richly Embroidered Jaconet Capes, Rs. 10 to Rs. 18.

Ball Dresses, very elegant, in the newest styles, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 66.

Garnitures of Flowers, with Gold and Silver Birds, Insects, &c., mixed, from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 60.

Head Dresses of Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Interspersed with Gold and Silver Ornaments, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

Gold Pins, Combs, Balls, &c., Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

Handkerchiefs, of the finest quality, Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

Rich Fancy Ball-room Fans, Rs. 13 to Rs. 25.

Opera Cloaks, very handsome, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.

Belt Ribbons, in all Colours, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Crystal, Gold, and Silver Trimmings for Ball Dresses.

Passementerie and Silk Belts, for Ladies, Rs. 7 to Rs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The market opened with a considerable demand for Mazagon shares, which rose from 820 to 860 and close at 840. Freres advanced from 150 to 160 and close firm at that rate, United Victorias from 1,220 to 1,235 per share. A sale of a large lot of Bank of India shares was effected at Rs. 6 per share; another lot of the Bombay General Credit and Financial Corporation was reported at Rs. 94 per share. Backbays close at 2,950 nominal, Royals 65, Old Financials 47 per share, Bank of Bombay shares at 40½ discount. Market steady, good inquiry.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Divi. declar.	Names.	Rates.
£	Rs.	pr. ct.			
800,000	250	200	nil	Asiatic Bank Corpn.	4 per share.
200,000	100	100	5	Asiatic Nav. Loans.	
2,000,000	1,000	400	8	Bank of Bengal	3,000 per share.
10,00,000	1,000	1,000	8	Bank of Bombay	40 dis.
1,000,000	500	500	10	Bombay Dyg. Loans	95 per s.
1,000,000	200	200	8	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	
3,000,000	100	100	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Company	6 per share.
1,000,000	100	50	20	Commercial Bank	2 per share.
1,000,000	500	200	8	Chartered Bank of India, China & Persia	15 per share.
500,000	200	50	12½	China Bank	199 per share.
500,000	250	200	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China	171 per share.
1,000,000	500	200	12½	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Nominal
800,000	400	200	9	Delhi and London	No quotation.
400,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsular	
200,000	100	100	.....	London & China	84 p share.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	15	Madras Bank	80 p. p.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p. ct.	National Bank of India	
500,000	250	200	10	Oriental Bank Corpn.	112 per sh.
500,000	250	250	10	Royal Bank of India	75 per cent. ex-div.
500,000	250	250	.....	Scottish Bank	66 per share
1,000,000	100	100	.....	Universal Bank	6 to 6¼ per share

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

1,000,000	100	15	.....	Bengal Credit Mob.	20 to 19 per sh.
2,000,000	100	100	8 per ct.	Bombay General Credit & Financial Corp.	94 p. share.
3 per cent.	100	15	.....	Financial Assn. of India and China	47 p. share.

LAND COMPANIES.

3,000,000	10 shares	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	2,000 to 2,450 p.s
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	Elphinstone Land Co.	600 per sh.
3,000,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do.	175 to 180 p. s.
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Fort Land Co.	170 p. s.
1,000,000	500	500	.....	Hornby Land Investment Co.	45 per share.
100,000	7,000	4,000	.....	Mahajun Land and Reclamation Co.	40 p. sh.
.....	1,000	1,125	15 p. s.	Port Canning	290 per share.
.....	1,000	6,000	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	1,250 p. sh.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

800,000	2,000	2,000	.....	Bombay Ship Co.	1,400
800,000	2,000	2,000	25	Do. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	No quotations.
400,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.	1,012 per share.
200,000	2,000	1,000	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam Navigation Co.	850 to 900
150,000	1,000	2,000	.....	Crimea Shipping Co.	
12,000	500	200	.....	Victoria Steam Navigation Co.	275 per share.
.....	1,000	.....	.....	Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	No quotations.

RAILWAY COMPANIES

£20	all	5 p. c.		Bombay Central
£20	£15	5 p. c.		Bombay & Baroda
£20	£15	5 p. c.		Calcutta & Eastern
£100	all	5 p. c.		Great Indian Peninsula

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London	4 months' sight	1s. 11d.
"	Demand	1s. 11½d.
Paris	do.	2s. 10 c/s. 0½.
Marseilles	do.	2s. 10 c/s. 0½.
Madras	do.	106½.
Calcutta	do.	104.
Ceylon	do.	99.
Mauritius	do.	1 dis.
China	do.	Nominal.
Colombo	4 months' sight	217.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

On Government Securities	6 per cent.
" Approved Bills	do.
" Private Bills	do.

BANK OF BENGAL.

On Government Securities	6 per cent.
" Approved Bills	do.
" Private Bills	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five per cent Cash Loan	Issued	Rs. 85
Six per cent Cash Loan	1832-33	" 94
" " "	1835-36	" 101
" " "	1841-42	" 108
" " "	1854-55	" 111
Five per cent Public Works Loan	Issued	" 100
Five per cent Public Works Loan	1854-55	" 100½
Five and a half per cent.		"

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 15-5 at 15-7.
Bank of England Notes	" "
Spanish Dollars	" "
Carolus	" "
Mexican Dollars	" "
Germans Crowns	" "
Five-Franc Pieces	" "
Bar Silver	" "
Gold Leaf	" "

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 22ND JANUARY.

The Cotton Market closed as under to-day:—

	OLD. PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sanguineed	260 to 263
Broach	265 to 270
Oomrawuttee	260 to 265
Akola	235 to 240
Khandeish	230 to 235
Comptah	290 to 295
Wingoola	275 to 280
Veerum	265 to 269
	NEW.
Oomrawuttee	300 to 305 Ready.
Akola	290 to 295 Ready.
Somrawuttee	290 to 295 For Future Delivery.
Akola	290 to 295 Ready.
Kandeish	290 to 295 Ready.
Hingunghaut	310 to 315 Ready.

Ready Sales..... 500 Candies.
For Future delivery..... 1,200 "

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 22.

Dafour, Lieutenant A. H., 45th Foot, on duty, from England.
Ulloe, Captain, 45th Foot, on duty, from England.
Playfair, Lieutenant Colonel S. W., Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer for Irrigation, on duty, from Khandeish.
Boyd, Captain M., 11th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Mussoorie.
Pocock, Staff Veterinary Surgeon, on duty, from Kirkee.
Forster, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Camp Gouree, 31st December 1866.

COURT MARTIAL.

At a general court martial, assembled at Agra, on the 19th day of December 1866, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain William Edward Russell Roberts, of the late 54th Regiment of Native Infantry, and doing duty with the 41st Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge, viz:—

With conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Agra, between the hours of one and two in the morning of the 22nd of November 1866, at an entertainment given by His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore, G. C. S. I., been drunk in the supper tent, and when in that state in having caused such a disturbance that it became necessary to remove him from the tent.

Finding.—The court find, that the prisoner is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The court having sentence the prisoner to be very severely reprimanded, in such manner as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may deem fit.

C. PATTENSON, Colonel,
19th December 1866. President.

Approved and confirmed.—The prisoner is hereby severely reprimanded, according to the sentence of the court. In this case the prisoner appealed for a court martial. This very unwise proceeding on his part, seeing that according to his own plea of "guilty" the prisoner was aware that the case was clear against him, has led to a court martial for an offence which, under all the other circumstances, would probably have been disposed of by order in a manner similar to that adopted by the court.

The Commander-in-Chief trusts, that the warning Captain Roberts has now received will not be lost on him with reference to his future career.

W. R. MANSFIELD, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Tilhur, 28th December 1866

Captain Roberts is released from arrest and will return to his duty.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 20 Kurrachee (s).....Collier.....Kurrachee. *Jan.* 10.
" Dharwar.....Steamer.....Sydney, Nov. 17.

JAN. DEPARTURE.

22 Nore .....Barque.....Malabar Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Theodore J. Smith*, bound to Liverpool.
Brig *Letitia*, Nacoda, bound to Zanzibar.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Eliza Slater*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Sir Jamsetjee Family*, for London.
Ship *C. N. Lamon*, for Liverpool.
s. t. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kurrachee*, for Kurrachee.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—January 14th, steamers *Proserpine*, *Simla*, *Sacrifice*, and barque *Pantaloon*.

DEPARTURES.—January 14th, steamer *Ancmone*, ships *Tidereza*, *Ellora*, *Diamond*, and *St. Hilda*.

MADRAS

ARRIVAL.—January 16th ship *Belmadera*, Irvine, from London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORICE COX'S BEER ON SALE at Rs. 4½ per dozen. A reduction made for 100 dozen for Cash payment. Agents, THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).
Bombay, 19th January 1867.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Contractors' temporary RAILS, POINTS, and CROSSINGS. Also a Lot of Contractors' TOOLS. Apply to ROGERS, COHEN & Co.
7 Forbes Street.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.—UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—A GENERAL MEETING of the RIFLE VOLUNTEERS will be held in the Town Hall on FRIDAY next, the 25th instant, at 4-30 P. M. precisely, for the purpose of enrolling Members, forming Companies, electing a Commandant, passing the Rules and Regulations, Uniform, &c. The presence of every intending Rifle Volunteer is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
21st January 1867. J. E. DUDLEY, Hony. Secy.

BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Calcutta, on MONDAY, the Eleventh day of February next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Accounts for the past year, and

To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order,
J. J. COGSWELL, Manager.
Calcutta, 19th January 1867.

LETTS' DIARIES, 1867.—TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) have now received their annual supply of LETTS' DIARIES for 1867 viz:—

No. 1 Quarto		No. 8	Octavo.
" 2 do.		" 9	do.
" 2 H do.	Size 7¾ by 9½	" 10	do.
" 3 do.		" 11	do.
" 4 do.		" 11 B	do.
		" 11 D	do.

Size, 4¼ by 7½

POCKET EDITIONS.

No. 12 octavo cut.	Size 2¾ by 6	18 mo.	Tuck. 3¼ by 5
" 12 " cut.		32 mo.	" 2¼ by 3¼
" 13 " cloth.			
" 13 " cloth.			

CHEAP OFFICE EDITIONS.
Interleaved with Blotting Paper.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO HOLDERS OF CALCUTTA SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given that for the convenience of REGISTERED HOLDERS of CALCUTTA SHARES of the abovenamed Company, on which the 2nd CALL of Rupees 100 (One Hundred) per Share has not yet been paid, the amount of the said Call (with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from due date) will be received by the BOMBAY BRANCH of the NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED) up to the 15th day of February 1867.

The Bank's Receipt must be presented at this Office with relative Share Certificates in order to the enfacement of the latter in respect of the payment of said Call.

BITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd January 1867.

SALE OF BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, in Rampart Row, Fort, by PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of the Agent for the LIQUIDATORS of the BANK OF HINDUSTAN (LIMITED).—On MONDAY the 28th instant, BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Bank's Premises, in Rampart Row, Fort, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of very handsomely carved Conversation Couches, Drawing Room Chairs, Pier Tables, Carved Round, Dressing and Washing Tables, a four-post Bedstead with Mattresses and Curtain complete, Camp Cot, Tea Room Couches, &c., &c. The Office Furniture consisting of large and small Blackwood Writing Tables with Drawers and Book Cases, Chairs, Presses, Partition and Folding Screens, Counters large and small, Weighing Scales with Weight, Clock, and a variety of Sundries.

The Property will be on view from to SATURDAY, the 26th instant. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, 22nd January 1867. Auctioneer.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior Compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers and Venders* of such, or any other Imitations by which their Right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, and by Dealers and Oilmen universally.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and the MOFUSSIL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

The CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company who have not already complied with their requisitions of previous Advertisements in this matter, are required on or before the 21st day of February 1867, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their DEBTS and CLAIMS and the names and addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to JOHN LOWE BRODIE, GEORGE RAMSAY WILSON, and RUSTOMJEE BURJORJEE MODY, of Bombay, the Official Liquidators of the said Company, at the Office of the said Company, No. 4 Borah Bazar Street, and if so required by Notice in writing from the said Official Liquidators are, by their Attorneys, to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.

SATURDAY, the 2nd day of March 1867, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the said High Court, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the Debts and Claims.—Dated this 22nd day of January 1867.

J. W. ORR, Prothonotary,
DALLAS & Co.,
Attorneys for the Liquidators.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer will be closed on TUESDAY 29th instant, at 7 A. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 6 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Hindostan*, will be closed on TUESDAY, 29th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. A Packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 30th idem.

Mauritius Cape of Good Hope, and Australian Mails will be made up by that opportunity only.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CHANGES IN MAIL TRAINS.

In consequence of the alterations in the departure and arrival of the Mail Trains on the lines of the G. I. P. Railway, the following changes will take place on and after the 15th October 1866, in the hours of closing and issuing of mails at the General Post Office:—

DESCRIPTION OF MAILS.	Letters Packets.	After Packets.
For Post Towns on the N. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Khandesh, Malwa, Agra, Central Provinces, N. W. Provinces, Bengal and the Punjab	9 P.M.	7 P.M.
Do. on the S. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency	8 A.M.	....
Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway line, Guzerat, Scinde, Rajwarra and Kattiawar	4 A.M.	5 A.M.
Do. on the route ditto ditto *i. e.* for Post towns at Tarrapore, Oodeypore, Jeypore, Jaisulmir, Bhatti, Bahawalpore, Hyderabad, Goondavee and Surat	8 A.M.	....

Registered letters and Bunglee Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received except on Sundays, from 7 A.M. to 8 A.M. and from 12 (noon) to 5 P.M.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

Three deliveries will be made at the undermentioned hours, and will include the Mails closed as mentioned, when received in time:—

First Delivery at 7 A.M.—Mails from the Baroda line *i. e.* from Guzerat, Scinde, Kattiawar, Rajpootana, also Local Mails from Poona.

Second Delivery at 11 A.M.—Through Mails from Madras, and the South, also from Calcutta, Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and from the S. E. and N. E. railway lines.

Third Delivery at 7 P.M.—Local Letters and Sea Mails received after the 2nd Delivery.

The Mails that reach the Post Office after the issue of 3rd or 7 P.M. Delivery will not be issued the same evening, but Letters and papers may be had on application at the Post Office until 9 P.M. and not later.

THE NEW POSTAGE RATES.

LETTERS.

Not exceeding	½ Tolah	1 Tolah
Postage	6 Pie.	1 Anna. 2 Annas.

And One Anna for every half Tolah or fraction of a half Tolah beyond.

NEWSPAPERS.

Not exceeding 10 Tolahs.....One Anna.
Above 10 and not exceeding 20 Tolahs.....Two Annas.
And One anna for every 10 Tolahs or fraction of ten Tolahs beyond.

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance.	Not exceeding 27 Tolah.	Exceeding 27 Tolahs. but not exceeding 100 Tolahs.	Per 100 Tolahs beyond.
miles.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Not exceeding 20	0 4	0 8	0 12
" 200	0 8	1 0	1 8
" 200	0 12	1 8	2 4
" 1200	1 0	2 0	3 0
Above 12	1 4	2 8	3 12

CALENDAR.—JANUARY 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter .. .. 27th 7h 38m. P.M.

Days.	Tarikh.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even
			h. m	h. m	h. m.	h. m.
Wed.	23	Yezdegird begins 1236.	6 37	5 47	1 25	1 45
Thurs.	24	Moon on the Meridian at 10-35 P.M.	6 37	5 47	2 3	2 23
Fri.	25	Dupl ghat lasts 1h. 11m.	6 37	5 48	2 3	2 23
Sat.	26	Mercury rises at 5-0 A.M.	6 37	5 48	2 44	3 5
Sun.	27	3rd Sunday after Epiphany	6 37	5 49	3 23	3 54
Mon.	28	Moon passes 3° 12' N. of Saturn at 2-37 A.M.	6 37	5 50	4 23	4 52
Tues.	29	Day increases 1h. 38m.	6 36	5 50	5 23	6 1

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

NOW READY.

No. III, VOL. II.
JANUARY 1867.

CONTENTS,

CARTOON—The great Tragedy of Punch and Judy.
As performed at the B.....G.....Office.
1st HALF SHEET—Croquet again.
2ND HALF SHEET—Out of Place—very!
1st QUARTER SHEET—The Clergyman and the Leader.
2ND QUARTER SHEET—A heavy Swell upon the Indian Ocean.
Delegated to the Officers and Passengers of the P. S. O.
Mr. Crawford's New Lights.
The Cowpaste Maker.
The Bugles Beesty.
Our Scapegrace Contributor on Xmas Day.

Agents for Bombay.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING and Co., Rampart Row.
Agents for Poona.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of the number of *Punch in India*, which has made its appearance with very creditable punctuality. The number is altogether a superior one, whether looked at from an artistic or a literary point of view, and at things go, is decidedly cheap even at two rupees.—*Times of India*.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of *Punch in India*, which is, if anything, an advance on preceding numbers. The illustrations are excellent and month by month become more worthy of the able and witty letter-press which fills this capital periodical. Its proprietors have found it necessary to increase its price from one to two rupees; a necessity which need surprise no one in a position to judge of the expense and difficulty of getting out such a publication in India, especially where the facilities for the special work it needs are so few and costly. We are sure, however, that society in Bombay, and in the outstations of this Presidency, will not willingly let so meritorious an effort, to amuse and serve the public, fall through, for want of a little timely aid and encouragement.—*Poona Observer*.

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BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed that the next ASSEMBLY will be held at Mrs. H. E. ARTLEY'S HOUSE, Malabar Hill, on the EVENING of WEDNESDAY the 23rd inst., at nine o'clock.

G. F. BEVILLE, Honorary Secretary.
Marine Lines, 17th January 1867,

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 12	LAHORE	Jan. 12
ADEN	Dec. 15	LONDON	Dec. 18
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 13	MAURITIUS	Jan. 15
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 28	MADRAS	Jan. 17
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 28	MARKET	Jan. 15
BANGALORE	Jan. 13	MOCHA	Dec. 27
CALCUTTA	Jan. 19	OCEAN MAIL	Jan. 9
CAPE	Oct. 16	PENANG	Jan. 10
CEYLON	Jan. 14	PUNJAUB	Jan. 12
FRANCE	Dec. 19	SUEZ	Dec. 28
HONGKONG	Jan. 1	SINGAPORE	Jan. 8
KURRACHEE	Jan. 16		

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1867.

ONLY that regard for the safety of the State which is the supreme obligation of every Government can justify the arbitrary eviction of several thousand persons from their houses in Middle and Upper Colaba and the clearing of the ground in that till now thickly populated part of the island in order that it may be made available as a site for a great military camp. We are by no means prepared to deny that such a justification for the conduct of the Government of Bombay actually exists. Say what we will about the progress of civilization, we all in our hearts feel that the first if not the sole guarantee we possess for the security of English rule in this country is the efficiency of the army, and the rest of the population must be content to submit to any sacrifices of comfort and enjoyment on the sole ground of maintaining that efficiency. Now, it is notorious that, while accommodation that may well be called luxurious has been provided for our troops in other Presidencies, the garrisons of the Presidency of Bombay have hitherto, as a rule, been miserably housed in badly placed and badly built barracks. Over and over again the urgent need for larger and better barracks has been pointed out by the local Government, and never more strongly than in Sir Bartle Frere's Minute of the 20th September 1865, from which we quote the following passages:—"Much of the efficiency of our European troops and economy of their lives as well as of their money cost "depends on their quarters, which in this Presidency are, as we have often represented, "much inferior in extent and character to what "we have in other parts of India, and also to "what the regulations of the Government of "India require for housing our present force. "* * * If the Government of India were to "tell us to-morrow that they wished to increase "the European force on this coast by but "a single regiment, we could not possibly "accommodate the men in barracks." Nor is this the opinion of the Governor of Bombay alone, for the most vehement advocate of the new plan for converting Colaba into one of the finest military stations in India is the present Commander-in-Chief, Sir Robert Napier, who, coming round here from Bengal, seems to have been struck with astonishment and disgust at the long-continued neglect of the Government of India to remedy those defects of want of space, ventilation, convenience, and general arrangement which are more conspicuous in the detached, unsightly, and unwholesome barracks of the island of Bombay, than even in any other station of this Presidency. We think, therefore, that Government has not come one moment too soon to the determination to concentrate all the troops forming the garrison of the island in one large camp and to build for their accommodation barracks planned in accordance with the principles of the best system of modern military architecture. Indeed, when we consider how greatly the demand upon the resources of this Presidency in respect of accommodation for troops will be increased when the new transport service is fairly at work, we may well be alarmed at the prospect of having still to wait a year or two before the new barracks can be ready for habitation. There can be no question, moreover, than in most respects the position of Colaba is by far the best in the island that could be chosen for such a camp. Placed on a tongue of land that juts far into the sea and is continually swept by the healthful sea breeze, and separated by barriers that cannot easily be overpassed from all the baneful fascinations of the native bazaar, the soldiers at Colaba will have an unrivalled opportunity of redeeming the credit of India as a place of residence for Europeans, and of showing that under favourable conditions the average death-rate here may perhaps be reduced even below that of England. Our only doubt is, as to the prudence from a purely military point of view of the policy of stationing the whole garrison in a position which is only connected with the city and the mainland by a narrow causeway, which is commanded by hills on the land side and is exposed without fortifications to the full fury of an enemy's fire from the sea. But it would be the height of presumption in civilians to dispute the wisdom of the judgment come to on this matter by so experienced and skilful an officer as Sir Robert Napier.

While admitting, however, the necessity for the expulsion of the present population of Middle and Upper Colaba, we would strongly support the just claim put forward by Mr. Crawford that compensation is due by the Government not merely to the persons thus driven out of their homes, but to the Municipality which is in various ways a heavy loser by the confiscation of so large a space of inhabited ground for military purposes. We have not been able to ascertain the exact number of the evicted population, but the following figures will, we believe, be found tolerably correct:—Houses of all kinds from which the occupants have been turned out, 1,081, of which number 38 were inhabited by Europeans. The Europeans evicted cannot, therefore, be fewer in number than 150 or thereabouts, while there must have been from 5,000 to 6,000 natives sent adrift. The consequences of social, or we may add, political, and if his eviction, even to householders of large income and free to go where they will, are far from agreeable. It is not pleasant to be put out of a house which you have just furnished and made comfortable, and to be compelled to take another house on Malabar Hill at an increased rent and buy another horse to do your extra work. Even those Englishmen, therefore, to whom their sudden banishment from Colaba is not a matter of vital importance, feel it exceedingly annoying to be put to the cost of moving to some other part of the town which they do not like nearly so well, and to have their regular monthly expenditure at once increased by Rs. 100 or Rs. 150. But the really hard case is that of the unfortunate natives who are thrust out of their settlements in Colaba and sent to seek places of refuge in the already overcrowded native town. Hundreds of these poor people have gone to the Governor himself with petitions for redress; and, as they are for the most part fishermen or small shopkeepers to whom an enforced change of residence is simple ruin—for they cannot carry their business with them—it needs no words of ours to point how strong is their title to compensation. The officers of Government who were charged with the duty of buying up the land in Colaba make a boast of the saving effected for the State by the secrecy with which the business was transacted; but this same secrecy, by which the public has profited, has made the destruction of the property of individual householders more complete and overwhelming; and it is but fair, therefore, that some portion at least of our gain should be returned to those men whose interests have been sacrificed to the public good. The Municipality also, as well as individuals, suffers a loss by the change at Colaba which in the present state of its finances must be considered of serious importance. There can, therefore, we should imagine, be no valid reason why Government should not view with favour the evidently well-considered plan of Mr. Crawford for meeting the difficulty, or why a certain space of ground on the Esplanade should not be assigned for the use of dispossessed European and native householders of Colaba. We would even go further, and assert that, if permission were granted to the Municipality to build shops and dwelling-houses of its own, not only the Colaba unfortunates would be relieved, but incidentally a great boon would be conferred upon the public by the general lowering of rents and improvement of domestic architecture in Bombay.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

LAST week was distinguished by two benefit nights, Tuesday on which *Lucrezia Borgia* was performed for the benefit of Signor Pizzioli, and Saturday when a portion of *Il Trovatore* and one Act of the *Ballo in Maschera* were given for the joint benefit of Signors Errani and Colombo.

On the former occasion the house was very well attended, and the favourite tenor of the Bombay public was received with a genuine enthusiasm, which his delightful voice and unremitting exertions well deserved. No one indeed has worked harder, with the exception perhaps of Madame Bouché, during the season than Signor Pizzioli. He is a singer who never spares himself, and when we remember that he has sung without rest in *Lucia di Lammermoor*, *La Favorita*, *Il Trovatore*, and *Lucrezia Borgia*—Operas which demand great efforts on the part of tenors—it must be allowed that he has performed right good service. On Tuesday night his voice certainly showed signs of fatigue; and it was as unwise as unnecessary for him to add to the labours of the evening the florid selections from different Operas which he sung between the parts. We should have been sorry certainly to have missed the exquisite obligato violin accompaniment of Signor Stefani to the first interlude, but we could have spared the *Quando la sera placida*, which, although extremely well sung, was too long and interfered sadly with the action of the Opera. These interpellations we ourselves regard certainly as a mistake. They arise we believe from an Italian custom, and are considered a graceful acknowledgment on the part of the beneficiaire of the public patronage. But they lengthen the evening's performance unnecessarily, and spoil the interest of the piece in performance. Bombay as a body is given to early retiring, and does not brook burning the midnight gas into the small hours of the morning, even at the bidding of Signor Pizzioli's voice.

After the emphatic dicta of "our occasional correspondent" who yields such graceful homage to the siren voice of Miss Jackson while he pronounces our attempts as "gushing criticism," we hesitate to venture upon any review of the singing of the former lady. Still we cannot help feeling that if Miss Jackson is fitted only for the Grand Opera, and Madame Bouché for the Concert Room, the "Grand Opera" is a thing a little beyond our comprehension. Judged by this standard at least we think that Miss Jackson did not do herself full justice on Tuesday. Her voice at starting was apparently tired, and she did not fairly work herself up to her part till her duet with *Geamaro*, when she informs him that he has drunk poison in his wine. Her rendering of that air beginning *Infelice* was very fine and spirited, and she sang it with an energy which was very remarkable. Madame Verralli fully maintained the reputation she has earned in the part of *Maffeo Orsini*. This lady's style is one that grows upon us. Always quiet and ladylike in her demeanour, she is not vulgarized by the abominable kind of costume which stage tradition always gives to *Maffeo Orsini*, however unbecoming it may be to the individual wearer, while as *Azucena* in the *Trovatore* she rises almost into grandeur in her impersonation of the incredibly vindictive old Gipsy.

Madame Bouché added fresh laurels to her reputation on Saturday by her appearance in one delightful act of the *Ballo in Maschera*. Nothing in our opinion could have been fresher than her voice, or more finished than her singing, of that tantalizing fragment. Miss Jackson, from reasons she explained, could not take the part, and it was accordingly given to Madame Bouché to master in a few days. Her performance certainly showed no traces of hasty conning or incompleteness.

Both Signor Errani and Signor Colombo made a more favourable impression on Saturday than we had till then been able to form of their singing: and we were very sorry for their sakes that the attendance was not more numerous.

The new ballet, "Ida Rapita," fully justifies the encomiums passed upon it. We do not pretend to exactly comprehend the plot; but as a performance it is very pretty and fascinating. The dresses and scenery are wonderfully good; and the dancing is beyond all praise. This ballet ought to be exceedingly popular.

We publish to-day, for the first time, a report which will be kept up from day to day, of the business done and current prices in the cotton market of Bombay. We can guarantee the figures as perfectly trustworthy so far as they go, and as full as can be obtained from the best possible sources.

SIR BARTLE FRERE will, it is now reported, leave Bombay by the extra mail steamer of the 19th of February. His successor will probably arrive here three or four days before that date, but, contrary to the usual custom in such cases, Sir Bartle will retain full executive authority as Governor up to the very day of his departure.

MR. BARNES, of the Agra Bank, arrived here on Sunday in the China Mail, but will not open the Branch until the arrival of Mr. Mackintosh Balfour, the Chief Manager, who is a passenger by the English Mail steamer due about the 25th inst., and who will stay a few days in Bombay before going on to Calcutta.

THE *Englishman*:—We learn from a telegram that Miss Carpenter leaves the Madras Presidency on the 25th instant for Bombay, from whence she will proceed to England on the 29th March.

THE same:—There is an old and homely saying impressed with the truth of which, and its applicability to the case, and that of the matter, the Envoy of the King of Bokhara will, if we are correctly informed, return to his own country in a few days. The adage to which we allude tells us that "soft words butter no parsnips," and all the advantages of the one belong to the other, and all the objections to the one apply to the other.

At the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Light house at Kennery, Sir Bartle Frere being present as the head of the Government, addressed the President and Members of the Harbour Board on the subject of harbour improvements, and, amongst other things, noticed Mr. Aitken's scheme for supplying the city with Wet Docks. His Excellency observed:—

"The Board have also already taken up the most important question of the improvement of our landing and wharfage accommodation, and this alone is one undertaking which for years to come will task all their energies and resources before our present lamentable deficiencies are fully supplied. Connected with this question is the subject of Wet Docks; and the port is much indebted to Mr. Russel Aitken for bringing forward a scheme which will ensure a thorough discussion of the very important question whether Wet

On Oct. 29th spoke the ship *Lady Melville*, from London bound to Calcutta, in 12°16 N., long. 24°14 W., 25 days out. On Oct. 30th spoke the ship *Mary Needham*, from Liverpool bound to Bombay, in lat. 8°41 N., long. 25°21 W., 28 days out. On the same day spoke the ship *Conrad*, from Cardiff bound to Rio, in lat. 7°40 N., long. 24°15 W., 36 days out. On Oct. 31st spoke the French ship *Luritane*, from Havre bound to Rio, in lat. 5°26 N., long. 25°00 W., 27 days out. The same day spoke the ship *France*, from London bound to Colombo, in lat. 5°25 N., long. 21°0 W., 32 days out. On November 2nd spoke the ship *Star Castle*, from Liverpool bound to Calcutta in lat. 3°16 N., long. 23°35 W., 36 days out. On November 11th spoke the ship *Monarch*, from St. Francisco bound to Liverpool, in lat. 31°48 S., long. 31°30 W., 91 days out. On November 14th spoke the Portuguese barque *Victoria*, from Lisbon bound to Goa, in lat. 7°38 S., long. 23°30 W., 76 days out. The *Delhi* brought the following passengers:—Captain R. C. Close and Lieut. A. H. Lefroy, 43rd Foot.

BENGAL AND MADRAS FAMINE RELIEF FUNDS.

The following additional subscriptions to the Relief Funds have been made:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscriptions collected in Persia, per Major C. Pelly, Political Resident and Agent to the Governor in Persia, viz.—			
W. J. Dowson, Esq., Oriental Secretary	10	0	0
J. H. S. M. Mission, Teheran	10	0	0
Capt. Mounsey, Esq., 2nd Secretary	10	0	0
Richard Holmes, Esq., Leeds, Essex ...	20	0	0
Major S. M. Smith, R. E., Acting Director of the Persian Telegraph	40	0	0
Capt. D. L. R. Lorbin, R. E., Superintending Engineer	25	0	0
Lieut. Pelly, R. A., Ditto	25	0	0
Lieut. W. B. Pearson, R. E., Ditto	25	0	0
Dr. J. E. Baker, Medical Staff, Ditto ...	22	0	0
Mr. Thomas Dodd, Telegraph Signaller, Ditto	15	0	9
Subscriptions collected by the Mamlatdar of Kooka Wass in the Sattara District, per Deputy Collector, Sattara	63	8	0
Further subscriptions collected in the Hakim Mandavi, per Agent to the Governor in Sattara	89	5	0
Additional subscriptions collected by the people of Kumbar in the Sattara District, per District Deputy Collector, Satara	72	0	0
Subscriptions collected by the Mamlatdar of Tasgaon Taluka, per Deputy Collector, Satara	15	0	0
Further subscriptions collected in the Rutnagiry Collectorate, per Deputy Collector of Rutnagiry	9	4	0
Subscriptions collected by the Executive Engineer Presidency Division, Poona.....	99	0	0
Subscriptions from the Zanzibar Political Agency	41	8	0
From the superintendent of Jail, Kaladgice	6	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged	2,56,824	9	0
Total	2,56,831	5	0

JAMES TAYLOR, } Hon. Secretaries.
J. SUNKERSETT, }

Bombay, 22nd January 1867.

POLICE COURT.—22ND JAN.

(BEFORE H. B. BURTON, ESQ.)

JEMADAR OF WATCHES.—Rahimoola Heerjee, Jemadar of Watches, and Jan Mahomed Jeeva were placed before the Court yesterday; the first two charged with having, on the night on the 18th instant, and with their party of thirty-six men under their command, in charge of the Customs Preventive Service, the property of Government, House Establishments, a Beach watch-maker, and a third dealer in watches with dishonestly receiving stolen property, which it was most daringly committed at a short distance from the Apollo station, and was traced in the manner by the intervention of Bajee Gungajee, in pursuance of information received by the Commissioners, with the view to destroy the chance of identification of the watches, threw the machinery of the watch into the tank and sold the empty cases after.

Gungajee Bajeeshanajee said: I am a watchmaker. I have my shop near the Bazar Gate in the Fort, which I close for the night. On Saturday the 12th instant, about half-past 11 o'clock, I closed my shop and fitted two padlocks on the door. I took with me about 1 dozen silver watches, belonging to me and to customers, the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000, and four gold currency notes for Rs. 100 each. Next morning, about 7 o'clock, I found the two padlocks lying on a plank in front of the shop door. I pushed the door open and went inside. On looking into the glass-case I saw that all the silver watches, &c., had been taken away. I made a report to the police, and then went to Surat on business, leaving my shop in charge of my servant named Pestonjee Framjee. I returned from Surat last night. In consequence of what I heard, I went to police Sahebs' Daftar, in the Fort, chowkey, where these watches and articles produced in Court, were shown to me. I recognised them as the same which had been put by me in my shop. I saw the prisoners at the Daftar on the occasion. The first and second were in the habit of repairing my shop.

Further inquiry in the case has been postponed, the public prosecutor intending to recover, meanwhile, the portions of the property said to have been thrown into the tank.

[illegible] IN THE MINT.—A native [illegible] in the rolling department of the Bombay Mint, was charged, at the instance of Mr. R. J. Hyder, an assistant in the Mint, with stealing two pieces of silver, of the value of three rupees, the property of Her Majesty's Government.

Ardeshir Framjee, employed in the keeping of the prisoner [illegible] ago, stated that she went to his house behind the Police Barracks on Saturday last to take her husband's dinner. She saw in his hand the piece of silver produced in Court. He shoved her and attempted to strike her when the piece fell from his hand. She picked it up and found it to be coin of the Mint. She showed it to a Mint peon and then gave it to [illegible].

Mr. Webber, upon the evidence, convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for four months in the House of Correction.

(BEFORE RESHIDJI FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

THEFT OF COOPER'S TIMBER.—Bapoo Bickajee, a labourer, was charged with stealing a quantity of sheet copper, the property of Messrs. Nicol and Co.

A native witness saw the prisoner carrying away the copper, and reported him on suspicion. The prisoner being taken to the office, was recognised by an employé of the firm.

His Worship convicted the prisoner, who had nothing to say in defence, and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for one month.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Shaw Ramjee, a brass pot maker, was charged with fraudulently misapplying, in breach of trust, a quantity of copper belonging to Ramjee Soobana; and pleaded guilty.

His Worship sentenced the prisoner to be kept in rigorous imprisonment for two months.

A CONVENIENT LIQUOR.—Allybhoy Rajbhoy, a Mahomedan, was charged with being drunk and creating a disturbance in a public place. The prisoner had nothing to say in his defence. He had been convicted often before of a similar offence, and was well known as the [illegible] of the neighbourhood. His Worship fined him Rs. 20, or in default to pay the fine to be imprisoned with hard labour in the House of Correction for one month.

A PASSING REMARK.—An application was made to His Worship by a Parsee for a warrant to apprehend a youth of sixteen years, his brother-in-law, who had left his residence and sought refuge in a Mahomedan mansion. He stated that the youth had absconded from Bombay about eighteen months ago and gone to Aurungabad, whence he lately returned to Bombay, and that it was most improper for a young man to forsake his own religion and join that of another. His Worship said he [illegible] of religion, he had no power to interfere, and there was no law to prevent a man from changing his religious belief. The complainant stated that his wife was quite a young girl, and had implored Her Worship to have pity on her and restrain him from the wicked course he was bent upon. The magistrate observed that he could not interfere and the matter left the Court.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—22ND JAN.

(BEFORE T. H. SHOWERS, ESQ.)

CHARGE OF SECRETLY AND FRAUDULENTLY CONVERTING THE PROPERTY OF A COMPANY TO HIS OWN USE.—Thomas Williamson, an employé in the employ of the Peninsular Boiler Company (Limited), was charged with having, on the 19th instant, fraudulently converted to his own use a quantity of iron, the property of the said Company. Amoon Hajee Sallay Mahomed, charged with abetting.

Mr. Williamson said: I am in the service of the Peninsular Boiler Company (Limited), and am employed at the Duncan Mills at Free Bunder, which is in front of the old Wurree Bunder. My duty is to keep a register of the company which comes in and of the stock which is issued from the works of the Company. At the end of the month instant Amoon Hajee Sallay Mahomed, who represented the firm of Hajee Sallay Mahomed and Company, which firm was under contract to work for the said Company, came to me at the Mint. He told me that Mr. Donaldson, the general foreman of the Company, had been rejecting a good many boats of Sannah, and that if I would allow the damaged boats to be passed after Mr. Donaldson had rejected them, he would give me a rupee for each boat so passed. I said "If you speak to me of it again I shall report you to Mr. Donaldson." He came to me again and asked me to report that a boat had been more than actually received on the 18th and every second day, and he said he would give me a rupee twenty-five for every box, and that after six months we should both make our fortunes. I told him to go away. On the 16th instant he came to me again and said that if I would pass the four boats of Sannah which Mr. Donaldson had that morning rejected he would give me a rupee eighty next morning. After some conversation I said I would see about it. That day told Mr. Donaldson of it, and he told me to take the money which he gave me, and to have witnesses to prove the giving of the money. On the 17th instant (Monday) Amoon Hajee Sallay Mahomed came to me again and gave to me a rupee eighty in three Government currency notes, one for one rupee twenty and one for rupees ten. (Mr. Williamson produced the notes before the Court). The said Amoon Hajee Sallay Mahomed repeated his offer of rupees twenty-five per boat, and I thereupon at once reported the matter to Mr. Donaldson. I therefore charge the said Amoon Hajee Sallay Mahomed with corrupting, and attempting to corrupt, the Peninsular Boiler and Iron Company (Limited), and pray that he may be prosecuted and dealt with according to law.

A warrant was issued against Amoon Hajee Mahomed Sallay, but before it was served upon him, he surrendered himself and appeared before His Worship to answer the charge brought against him.

Mr. Judge, Pleader, who appeared on behalf of the prisoner, applied to His Worship to admit him to bail.

His Worship released the prisoner on bail in his own recognizance of Rs. 2,000 and two sureties in the sum of Rs. 1,000 each.

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Bench of Justices was held in the Darbar Room of the Town Hall on Monday afternoon. There was an average attendance, and Mr. A. F. Stoble presided.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

THE MUNICIPAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Chairman stated that a copy of the draft of a Bill to amend Act II. of 1865 had been circulated among the members of the Bench, together with the statement of objects and reasons, and that it was now for the Justices to express their opinion upon the Bill.

Mr. Crawford (the Municipal Commissioner) said that on the previous day (Sunday) a meeting of Native Justices and other native gentlemen was held, at which the provisions of the Bill were discussed *seriatim*. As the Legislative Council was to meet on the following day (Tuesday) he thought it would be desirable that the whole thing should be gone into at once. Under other circumstances the Bill might have been referred to the Standing Committee with instructions to report upon it; but as the measure was sat down for discussion at the Council meeting it would probably be better to consider its provisions now.

The Hon'ble Mungaldass Nathoobhoy said there was not the least chance of the Bill being discussed at the Council meeting, for according to the usual rule it would be read a first time and referred to a Select Committee.

The Chairman: It has been read a first time.

Mr. Mungaldass: I beg the Chairman's pardon. There has only been leave given to bring in the Bill.

Mr. Crawford said that in the meantime questions might be asked and remarks made in regard to the Bill.

Mr. Mungaldass proposed—"That the Bill to amend Act II. of 1865 be referred to the Standing Committee of the Bench for consideration and report to the Bench within two weeks from this date."

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee seconded this motion.

Dr. Dallas supposed the Justices would have an opportunity of considering the report of the Standing Committee. In the meantime he might point that if the proposed alterations were to be carried into effect the language of sec. LVII. of the Act (giving power to levy the House Rate and Lighting Rate, before the quarter has expired, on any person who is expected to remove from the city) would have to be altered in view of the collection six months in advance. With regard also to sec. XVIII. of the Bill, which provided for the abatement of over-crowding in tenant houses, he thought the notice of one month which the Commissioner was to give to the owner of an overcrowded house was too short, for the owner could not eject a tenant without giving a month's notice, and it would therefore be impossible to comply with that provision. The owner might not be able to find the man at the moment, and to serve him properly. He (Dr. Dallas) therefore thought that two months at least should be allowed to eject tenants. Even though one was willing to comply with the requisition he could not possibly do it unless the tenant consented to go out.

Mr. Crawford said with regard to sec. LVII. of the Act it was a legal point which the Advocate General or whoever was the legal adviser of the Legislative Council would see to. The matter had been referred to by Dr. Dallas has been much considered, and he would mention in the first place why he had proposed the provision. Having referred to the former Advocate General for his opinion that gentleman replied that the provisions of sec. CXLVI. were so vague and general, and there were so many difficulties in the way of enforcing them, as regards the person against whom it should be enforced, that he considered it should not be enforced but that an endeavour should be made to procure fresh legislation. He must say that the meeting on the previous day did not come to any very satisfactory conclusion in reference to the new provision. It was thought that the section as at present drafted was perhaps too extreme in its provisions, that it gave the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer rather more power than they ought to have; and it was represented by Native Justices that, however necessary it might be in England to have very strict rules in regard to overcrowding, the same necessity did not exist in this country. Though not admitting their arguments to be in full extent he thought there was some weight in them. It was represented by some of the Native Justices that in this country the majority of the inhabitants—and especially those who were tenants of lodging-houses—passed the night in the open air, or in the verandah, or (as was often the case) they did not sleep at the lodging house, but in a temple, or in the public streets. In England, on the contrary, the climate rendered it necessary that every one who had lodgings should sleep under a roof at night. Therefore to apply in India the rules which had been so strictly enforced in England would be to cast very great hardship upon a large section of the community. This was argued at great length at the meeting to which he had referred, but he could not say that any definite conclusion was come to as to what course should be adopted. It was generally thought, however, that it might be desirable to retain the old section, substituting for the magistrate the Court of Petty Sessions, as the authority which should decide what steps the owner of a house should take to mitigate the evil of overcrowding. This decision was perhaps come to advisedly, for it was not always easy to induce a magistrate to give an order in matters of this kind. One or two cases of the kind had been brought before a magistrate, but, not knowing what kind of order to make, he declined to make any order. The Court of Petty Sessions would be a mixed body of intelligent Europeans and natives, with a knowledge of what was required, and would be able to make an order which could be carried out and which would be reasonable to all parties. It was thought that this plan might be tried for a year or two, when it would be seen whether it worked advantageously. At present he did not see any way of mitigating this serious evil of overcrowding in the native town without casting a very great hardship upon a large class of people. At Bombay was not likely with a large amount of house accommodation it would not be easy for an unfortunate native who got notice to leave his house to find new lodgings. Therefore it would be hard to enforce any stringent rules with reference to this subject.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee thought that the Court of Petty Sessions was likely to find the same difficulty in making an order as a magistrate might find. If a magistrate on any occasion declined to make an order in such a case it would probably be because he was not satisfied or because he did not think it necessary.

Mr. Crawford said he knew cases where the reason was simply that the magistrate did not know what order to make.

Mr. Dosabhoy was not satisfied that the change suggested by Mr. Crawford would be any improvement.

The Chairman sincerely hoped that before Mr. Mungaldass' resolution was put to the meeting the Justices would express some opinion as to the main feature of the Bill. He referred to the question whether the Municipal taxes should be recovered in advance or in arrears. He trusted that the Justices would not throw the whole labour of considering this Bill upon the Standing Committee, but that they would enable the Committee to have some idea of the opinion of the Native Justices upon this subject. The Native Justices belonged for the most part to the class on whom the burden of the change would chiefly fall, and it was right to them to express now their views on what in his opinion was the radical feature of the whole Bill.

The Hon'ble A. J. Hunter: Suppose, after the rates have been paid on 1st January for the next half year, the house is vacated—say in March—and stands empty for several months, will the landlord be entitled to a refund?

Mr. Mungaldass: Yes. The Bill provides for that, if he applies within a certain time for it.

Mr. Crawford said the Native Justices at their meeting generally accepted this feature in the Bill. They did so, he thought, for two reasons. One was that the annoyance which was occasioned by a quarterly demand for taxes was almost intolerable—and he quite agreed with them. The loss in interest by paying half yearly in advance instead of quarterly in arrears would be so small that it would be more than counterbalanced by the increased convenience. But there was another reason, and he would illustrate it by reading the following portion of a letter he had addressed to Government:—

"The late Controller, Major Thacker, in his memorandum for 1865, has put the point very clearly. He says—'I may invite attention, however, to the advisability of making arrangements by which a sum of money would be available upon which to draw as occasion may require for current expenditure. With whatever rapidity collections may be gathered in, it will not unfrequently happen that they will not suffice to cover current requirements, which, at one time small and another excessive, cannot be regulated from month to month by the amount of the receipts.' To illustrate his remarks, I will take the commencement of the present year. The legislature had just cut off the Town Duties, which always provided a sufficient monthly income to meet the fixed and recurring charges of the Municipality. It had provided a License Tax, nominally payable in advance for the year (see section 97), but in point of fact its payment was not compulsory (and was actually collected in many cases) until the expiry of three months from the 1st January (see section 103)—*i.e.* until 1st April. Then, again, the House Rate was by Section 47 made payable by quarterly instalments. The Police Rate (Section 227), again, was to be levied like the House Rate, *i.e.* by quarterly instalments. The Lighting Rate (Section 52) could by a resolution of the Bench be made payable in advance; but as it depends on the House Rate, it was obviously impracticable to collect it apart from the House Rate. The Wheel Tax (Section 59), many people contend, is not due for a quarter until the quarter has expired. I think differently, but it is a doubtful point. The Water Rate, again, in almost all cases follows the House Rate, being calculated on the assessed rental. The Act nowhere specifies when any rate or tax shall be held due; it merely (section 71) gives certain powers to recover when a rate or tax is due. There is no doubt that any attempt to recover the rates or taxes in advance would in the present state of the Law be condemned in the Law Courts as illegal. The result of this state of affairs was, that the Municipal Fund had absolutely no income proper for the year 1866, and could demand no portion of it during the first three months—January, February, and March. Yet it had to pay the police, to scavenge the town, to carry on the drainage works, to pay for lighting, for road watering and rolling, and repairs, and for establishments—in all an average of one lac and seventy-five thousand rupees per measem. Now, the rates and taxes for the second quarter could not be demanded until after the 1st July, while the expenditure still continued at the same rate throughout the second quarter; so that I had to meet six months' expenditure with three months' income, or in other words, to pay 10,50,000 rupees out of 6 lacs. (*Note*—I might strengthen the case yet further by pointing out that the expenditure during the first half of a year is necessarily much larger than in the last months, because all stocks of road concrete, &c., have to be laid in and paid for by the 15th June.) I need not point out the absurdity of administering to such a Municipality successfully under these circumstances.

Major Thacker has suggested that a small floating loan would remedy the difficulty. But in this neither Mr. Maidment nor myself concur. We do not admit the right of the Municipality to raise a loan to meet current expenditure, and as to the recent practice of borrowing from the Drainage or other funds set apart for particular purposes, in order to meet current expenditure, we shall propose, at the first opportunity, that it be absolutely prohibited after this year."

Now, at the first meeting he (Mr. Crawford) had the honour of attending as Municipal Commissioner he drew the attention of the Bench to the fact that the Municipality had no funds at all—that it had nothing whatever to go upon. He afterwards discovered to his astonishment that, although the Municipality had something like ten lakhs of liabilities to clear off within the last six months of 1865, in regard to which there was bound to discharge, it had not a rupee to expend; and he was placed in funds to start with by means of a draft upon the Drainage Fund, to the debit of the Municipal Fund. Now, he need not point out to the Bench that this system was most extravagant and most improper, and that it entirely destroyed the dignity and credit of the Municipality in every way. At present the Municipality lived from hand to mouth, and had to put this man off to pay another man; and really the system placed him—and the Controller also—in such a degrading position that had he had any conception of the true position of the Municipal funds when he took charge, no amount of salary would have induced him to take it. If it was not thought expedient to make the taxes payable in advance—and that was the only plan he could advise—it would be necessary to fall back on Major Thacker's other suggestion, viz., to raise a loan for the purpose of keeping the Municipality constantly in funds. He (Mr. Crawford) and the Controller both thought that that was not a fair and proper thing for the Municipality to raise a loan for. By the present system the Municipality was placed in a position which such a Corporation should never occupy. It was compelled to pay a dear rate for everything it bought, and had to contract at higher prices than any other body—all because it was not sufficiently supplied with funds. That was the principal reason he had for proposing the change in the collection of the taxes. There would also be a reduction of about one half in the cost of collection if the rates were made payable half yearly in advance. Of course there was still another remedy, and that was to increase the rates; but he supposed no one would consent to that change.

Mr. A. C. Gumpert wished to ask the Municipal Commissioner whether he had taken into consideration how it would answer to levy the taxes quarterly in advance instead of quarterly in arrears. He did not see what material advantages would be gained in respect of cost of establishment by levying the taxes half yearly in advance. For a very large number of claims would be made up for the quarter ending 31st March for out of taxes, and the amount of work would therefore be just as large as it would be if the taxes were levied quarterly in arrears. There would, however, be this difference, that if payments were made in advance the Municipality would always have cash on hand; and the chief defect in the present constitution of the Municipality, as pointed out by the Municipal Commissioner, would thus be removed. But it was not so much the large house-owners who would feel the burden of having to pay half-yearly in advance as the smaller proprietors, and it appeared to him that the interests of the latter class deserved to be more carefully watched over by the Bench than those of the former, who knew well how to take care of themselves. In one respect he thought the interests of the proprietors of small houses had been neglected, for he saw that while Sec. XIII. provided that flats or portions of offices or godowns might be let out in separate tenements (merely in order to assessing only the occupied parts), there was no allusion made to any refund in respect of unlet portions of chawls. There were a great many tenants of exceedingly slender means who paid their monthly rents, not by rupees but by annas, and upon them the hardship and trouble and vexation of endeavouring to recover a slight overassessment would fall very severely, whereas, when it was buildings such as these of Elphinstone Circle—that were concerned, and when the amount at stake was large, the inconvenience would be comparatively trifling. The happy medium seemed to him to lie between the present mode of levying the taxes and that of collecting them half-yearly in advance; and his suggestion was therefore that they should be levied quarterly in advance. If that was done he thought it would meet the objections raised by the Municipal Commissioner with regard to the existing law, and the Municipality would not be troubled to the same extent with claims in respect of overcharges. He merely threw this out with the view of eliciting an explanation as to whether this point was to be taken into consideration or whether the plan had been considered unsuitable.

Mr. Crawford said it had been discarded, and for this reason, that it was the quarterly system of serving bills which was particularly obnoxious to all classes. It was believed that every class of the community would sooner pay half-yearly than quarterly. He admitted that payment quarterly in advance would meet everything he wished so far as the Municipal Fund was concerned, but the annoyance to the tax-payers would remain as great as ever, and the cost of collection would also be the same. He did not quite understand what rate Mr. Gumpert had referred to in speaking of chawls.

Mr. Gumpert said there was the House Rate, the Police Rate, and the Lighting Rate, which were collected simultaneously, and would therefore fall all the more heavily on people with small means.

Mr. Crawford asked Mr. Gumpert what rate he had alluded to in speaking of the buildings in Elphinstone Circle.

Mr. Gumpert said it was the House Rate.

Mr. Crawford said he might state that under the old Municipal Act an exception was made in respect of vacant portions of houses in levying the House Rate. In the case of a house on Malabar Hill, where only one room was occupied, the rate was collected in respect of the whole building. This was undoubtedly a great hardship, but, comparatively speaking, it was not so in the case of chawls, where tenants were continually coming and going.

Mr. Gumpert hoped he had not been misunderstood. He did not disapprove of the principle laid down in sec. XIII.; he only thought it did not go far enough, for it included the Sassoon Buildings and such like, but it did not extend to chawls.

Mr. J. M. Maclean said one point occurred to him which he thought was worthy of the consideration of the Bench. There appeared to be two classes of tax-payers,—viz., the large proprietors, who were greatly annoyed by the quarterly visits of the tax gatherers; and the small proprietors, who would much rather pay quarterly than half yearly. Now, would it not be better simply to give the large proprietors the option of paying their taxes half-yearly if they wished to do so? In that way the wishes of both classes would be met.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, while acknowledging the difficulties experienced by the Municipal Commissioner under the present system, pointed out that the proposed change would occasion great difficulties to the small house owners, whose income was small and was derived from the rents of their property, and to whom it would be very trying to be compelled to pay the rates half-yearly in advance. The greatest hardship it seemed to him would fall upon that class. A man who had a house which brought him Rs. 60 a month would have to pay Rs. 30 on the 1st of January before he got a single pie of rent.

Mr. Narayen Wasadevjee said he was one of those who had been present at the meeting referred to by Mr. Crawford, and had spoken there on behalf of the smaller house owners. The rich proprietors were well represented at the meeting, but not the poorer class. He told them of instances where widows and other poor people were entirely dependent for their subsistence upon the income which they derived from their property, and he expressed the opinion that it would be a great hardship to oblige such persons to pay six months' in advance. He would propose that the rates should be levied half-yearly, and made payable, say, in March and September,—that is, half in arrear and half in advance.

Mr. Hunter said there was no doubt that any tax they could impose would be felt heavily by some portion of the community. It was impossible to devise any system in which a difficulty of that kind would not occur, and all that the Bench could do was to legislate, so far as legislation was within its power, for the general good of the community. Mr. Crawford had given the Bench good and substantial reasons for collecting money in advance, and if every one had the option of paying in advance or paying in arrears, of course as a natural consequence every one would pay in arrears, because they would prefer not losing the interest on their money. That would be the case with all parties, and no one would pay in advance unless he got some discount for doing so. He thought therefore that the resolution which had been come to by the meeting of proprietors was the correct one, and that Mr. Crawford should have the power to levy all taxes in advance. The change might fall heavily on some, but as a general rule it would be the best for the interests of the community. He would therefore propose, with the view of testing the opinion of the meeting on the point, that it be resolved—"That in the opinion of the Bench it is expedient and desirable that the Municipal rates and taxes be considered as due on 1st January and 1st July respectively of each year, for the six months immediately succeeding."

Mr. Maclean understood the question was not between paying six months in advance or paying in arrears, but between paying six months in advance or quarterly in advance with the option in the latter case of paying in advance for the half year.

Captain Henry said the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter had argued that the Bench should legislate as best it could for the majority; and the question was, were the large proprietors the majority? Mr. Hunter's argument was the very one he would have used to restrict Mr. Crawford to collecting the taxes only three months in advance. He certainly thought what Mr. Maclean had suggested would meet both the objections which had been taken to the present system. It would keep the Municipal Commissioner in funds, and any house-owners who wished to pay half-yearly in advance might do so. The Hon'ble Geo. Foggo asked if there was not even a remote prospect of the income of the Municipality exceeding the expenditure. [Mr. Crawford was understood to say, not for the present.] He considered that that would be the best way of keeping the Municipal Commissioner in funds.

Mr. Crawford said that was exactly what he thought,—that the only proper way would be to increase the House Rate to such an extent that the Municipality would be sure to be always in funds. An increase from 6 to 9 per cent. would answer the purpose, but he apprehended that that would not meet with the approbation of the Bench. With regard to the small proprietors he thought there was some meaning in what had been said, but he thought their number was exaggerated, and that they were not so very numerous. If he had a return of every one of them, and they did not form such a large proportion of the proprietors of Bombay—far from it. And it must be remembered that if the system of quarterly payments obtained, whether in advance or in arrears, the same army of receivers would be required as at present. He thought there were very few, even among the poorer, who would not sacrifice something to be relieved from the present annoyance of quarterly payments.

The Chairman asked if the Municipal Commissioner could state what reduction was likely to be effected in regard to the army of receivers by the half-yearly system.

Mr. Crawford: No, I can't.

Mr. Hunter: Will it be considerable?

Mr. Crawford said of course it would. As he had stated at the last budget meeting the number of bills per annum was 220,000 (it had been 30,000 in the old days), and that number would be reduced to about one half.

Mr. Gumpert wished to move an amendment to the resolution moved by Mr. Hunter. He considered it would be likely to be a very serious trouble to poor people if they were called upon to pay the rates six months in advance, before receiving any of the rents on which they depended for assessing. He could not help thinking that it would fall far more lightly if they were called upon to pay quarterly in advance instead of half-yearly, and if, as the Municipal Commissioner had asserted, then, a large portion of the community (whom he took to be the wealthier classes) felt annoyed by that system, by all means let them have an opportunity of paying in advance, not only half-yearly, but if they liked to do so, yearly. There was a precedent for that in the case of the Income Tax, which any one had been perfectly at liberty to pay from year to year. Many merchants to his knowledge availed themselves of that option, and made their returns yearly.

Mr. Crawford said such persons had never paid the tax in advance.

Mr. Gumpert, in proceeding, said he understood the sense of the Bench to be in favour of what in his opinion was the most convenient course for the great mass of the community—viz., that the payments should be quarterly in advance; but he thought they might very properly combine with it the suggestion of Mr. Maclean as to giving the wealthier class an opportunity of paying half-yearly in advance. With that view he would propose as an amendment on Mr. Hunter's proposition—"That the House, Lighting, and Police Rates be levied quarterly in advance, the Commissioner to have the power to receive from such tax-payers as choose to apply to him and said taxes for six months in advance."

Mr. Crawford was perfectly sure that unless some discount was given not a single native gentleman would pay in advance, if not compelled to do so. The result of making it optional for six months and compulsory for three would simply be that nobody would pay except as he was obliged to pay.

Mr. Maclean: Then they cannot feel the annoyance very much.

Mr. Hunter said the object of his proposition was merely to obtain an expression of opinion from the meeting.

Mr. Narayen Wasadewjee seconded Mr. Gumpert's amendment.

Mr. Bala Mungosh Waglay wished to explain that at the private meeting the proposed alteration was agreed to on the promise held out by the Municipal Commissioner that there would be a reduction in the cost of collection, and that 15 days' notice should be given before the execution of a distress warrant for the recovery of taxes.

Dr. Birdwood did not at all object to Mr. Crawford having a private meeting of Justices before the regular one, but he thought there should be no reference to it here. (Hear, hear.) He had not the slightest objection to all the wild Justices being got together and tamed down before the ordinary meeting, but it put his back up to hear those allusions to it. He thought there ought to be no reference made to such a meeting.

Mr. Bala: It was, because Mr. Crawford had referred to it that I made that explanation.

Mr. Crawford thought the object of the meeting had been misunderstood, and he was surprised that Dr. Birdwood, who had so much experience of meetings of that kind—should have objected to it. (Laughter.) He considered that such meetings were calculated very much to benefit the discussions of this Bench, and in no way to injure its dignity.

Dr. Birdwood agreed with what Mr. Crawford had said, but objected to such a meeting being referred to during the discussions of the Bench.

Mr. W. M. Wood asked if Mr. Crawford could give the meeting an idea of the numerical proportion which the small proprietors bore with respect to the large proprietors.

Mr. Crawford was understood to say that he could not at present give a reply to that question.

Dr. Dallas said he was reminded that Mr. Crawford in a letter which was read by Mr. Mungaldass Nathoobhoy at a recent meeting of the Legislative Council, stated that the houses liable to the House Rate numbered 20,000, of which only 5,000 had an annual value of more than Rs. 500, the remaining 15,000 being valued under that amount.

Dr. Birdwood seconded Mr. Hunter's motion.

The Chairman on rising to put the propositions to the meeting said he sympathised with much of what Dr. Birdwood had said about what had been—erroneously he thought—understood to be a meeting of Native Justices. If that had been the character of the meeting it would have been improper either for the Native Justices or for Mr. Crawford to have to do with it. But it was merely a meeting of persons interested in the matter, some of them being Justices and others not. Even that arrangement, however, had its disadvantages, and he thought it would be much more desirable if they could get native gentlemen at the present meeting to state exactly what they thought about the matter. Otherwise the Bench would be legislating to a great extent in the dark, because the interest of the European Justices in this matter was very small. There was a principle involved in this Bill which he thought had not been touched on by any of the speakers, and which was to his mind a very important principle. He referred to the question, whether it was correct in principle to levy taxes in advance? No doubt there would be a very considerable objection to paying the rates in advance for so long a period as six months, and that objection would come chiefly from the 15,000 house-owners who owned houses valued under Rs. 500. He thought the Bench ought to be careful before casting a burden upon that class which they might not be able to bear. There was not a single representative of these small proprietors present—unless it was Mr. Narayen Wasadewjee—and he really thought they ought to try to get some more definite indication of the wishes of that class. The general question of principle also, was very important; and he believed that if it was a creed to collect the taxes in advance this would be the only community in the civilized world where that was done. No doubt there was an important reason why in the present state of the Municipal Fund that plan should be adopted, but it should first be considered whether the end could not be attained in some other way. Might not a Reserve Fund be created? There was a Municipal revenue of 30 lakhs, and 10 per cent. would give a cash balance of 3 lakhs at the end of the year—a sum sufficient for the purpose which the Municipal Commissioner had in view. He thought it would be much better to meet the want of the Municipality in that way than by means of a measure which had no doubt arguments in its favour, but which was certainly rather a strong measure. He thought the Act was arbitrary at present in many of its clauses, and he had no doubt it pressed very heavily upon many people whose voice was not heard at the meetings of the Bench, nor even in the public Press. He hoped the Bench would not come to any hasty resolution on this subject, and that they would deal with it more leisurely as a matter concerning themselves but as a matter concerning the poorer class of the community.

Mr. Crawford begged to state, in regard to the objection that no other Municipality levied taxes in advance, that *this* Municipality had done it. The House Rate had been raised in that manner—about ten years ago he thought.

Mr. Gumpert thought he knew a community or two, and an *Intelligenztaat* or two, and that he believed levying taxes in advance was not uncommon.

Dr. Birdwood thought the masses of the people would not know whether the taxes were levied in advance or in arrear. (Oh, oh.) He was perfectly certain that persons who knew them practically would confirm what he had said. As for getting a cash balance by reducing the expenditure 10 per cent. he believed it would be quite vain to hope for such a thing. Directly the Bench had any surplus, some way would be found of allowing up the whole of it.

Mr. Mungaldass, referring to the Chairman's remarks on the point, said the private meeting has not been for concocting measures or anything of that kind. It was a well known fact that many of the Justices did not know sufficient English to understand the proceedings of the meetings of the Bench; some of them, indeed, did not know a word of English. It was therefore very necessary that they should obtain some understanding beforehand of what they were about. Suppose the proceedings of this meeting were in Hindustani, what a difficulty some would find and what a mass they would be liable to get into! It was on this account that the private meeting was held, and he thought it was a very proper thing to do, for many of the Native Justices could not be expected, unless that was done, to take a becoming interest in what took place at the meetings of the Bench. It would still take a number of years before all the Native Justices were sufficiently educated in the English language to be able to express their ideas fluently in what was not their mother tongue. Till then he thought it would be very proper that they should hold private meetings so that they might know what they were about.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee begged to state that the meeting in question was not a meeting of Native Justices at all.

Dr. Birdwood thought there had been far too much said on this subject.

Mr. Maclean considered it unnecessary to prolong the discussion, but he thought all this showed that the classes chiefly affected were not represented on the Bench at all. (Hear hear.) He thought it was a great pity that they were not.

Mr. Crawford said he would merely add that he was sorry to find at the private meeting that all the gentlemen who attended it sought out sections which rather weighed heavily upon themselves, and asked to get them amended. He did not think the interests of the poorer classes were taken into consideration by any one on that occasion. He was sorry to have to say this in disparagement of those who attended the meeting.

Mr. Vishvanath Narayen protested against the repetition of these allusions to the meeting. He was not sure that all who had been invited to [illegible] were the rich land-holders of Bombay, and a distinction like that which it was sought to introduce between rich and poor landholders was one which ought to be ignored by the Municipality. If the majority of the landholders were not represented on the Bench they had only to qualify themselves for the position, and he had no doubt that if they did so Government would readily nominate them as Justices.

The proposition moved by Mr. Mungaldass was carried unanimously; and Mr. Hunter's motion and Mr. Gumpert's amendment were both negatived.

THE OVER BRIDGES QUESTION.

Mr. Gumpert, in accordance with a notice he had given, moved the adoption of the following resolution:—"That a petition be addressed by the Worshipful Bench to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State in Council for India, praying that the Municipality be relieved from any contribution to the cost of constructing Over-Bridges, on the G. I. P. Railway in the Island of Bombay." In a few remarks he expressed his confidence that the proposition would meet with unanimous approval.

Mr. Narayen Wasadewjee seconded the motion.

Captain Henry had no doubt that the resolution would be carried unanimously, but he thought it ought to state who should pay. That was, undoubtedly, the Railway Company. Government had complete control over the Railway Company's line, and it was absurd to say that they had not. If the Secretary of State called upon the Directors of the Railway Company to construct overbridges, he was sure it would be done.

Mr. Crawford said the petition would have to be drafted with extreme care and elaboration, and that he thought no one would be more capable of drawing it up than Mr. Gumpert, who had followed the matter so closely. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Captain Hancock thought the terms of the petition ought to be different from those in the resolution. The words were not sufficiently definite. What was wanted was that Government should pay the share which the Municipality had agreed to pay. The three contracting parties had each agreed to pay a share of the cost of construction, and he supposed the Railway Company and the Elphinstone Company would not proceed with the works until they knew that their share was finally fixed.

The Chairman suggested that the resolution might terminate thus—"praying that the contribution of the

NOTICES.

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NOTICE is hereby given that certain quantity of WOOD, lying at the undermentioned places, is under attachment in connection with a charge of ABDOOL KADIR, the Contractor, having cut Wood in the Government Forests, contrary to the terms of his contract :—

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1. Sakray.	5. Satpatlee.
2. Hulolee.	6. Papdee.
3. Kamlolee.	7. Saya.
4. Bhoolkun.	8. Munore.
RAILWAY STATION—Palghur.	

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W. H. HAVELOCK, Collector.
Tanna, Collector's Office, 15th January 1867.

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All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.
Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 1st June 1866.

L'EXTINCTEUR, a new Patent Portable FIRE-ENGINE. Price from Rs. 60 to Rs. 140. No Merchant's Office, Bank, or Godown should be without one of these useful inventions.
They can be seen in operation on a day's notice.
The undersigned beg to intimate that their new season's stock is now to hand, comprising—
Bar and Plate Iron,
Steel, Files, Engineers' and Contractors' Tools,
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping,
Boiler Fittings, Steam, Water and Gas Cocks,
Steam Engines, Steam and Hand Pumps,
Steam and Hand Cranes,
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
Price Lists now ready and will be forwarded on application to
FLETCHER and MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder 15th October 1866.

JEWRAZ RUTTONSEY AND COMPANY'S ESTATE.—CREDITORS on this ESTATE are requested to lodge their CLAIMS, accompanied by Vouchers, with the undersigned, at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., and DEBTORS to the ESTATE are requested to PAY the AMOUNT of their DEBTS to
THOMAS WILSON,
J. B. ASPINWALL,
DORABJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY,
Trustees to the Estate.
Bombay, 31st October 1866.

VISITORS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Mail Train.
W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.
Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.
Gentlemen or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.
W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.
Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.
This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.
The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.
The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.
The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.
The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minute's drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.
W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.
Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

IN EQUITY.—BAPPOOJEE DABABHOY and others *vs.* MUNCHERJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA and others. TRUSTEES of the Estate of VENCAJEE MERJEE and PESTONJEE MERJEE.
All CREDITORS of this Estate who signed the Trust Deed of the 7th day of June 1848 are requested forthwith to send in their Claims, verified by affidavit, to the undersigned, the said Estate being ready for distribution.
RENNY GAMBLE, Official Trustee.
High Court, Bombay, 30th November 1866.

TO THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, beg that you will call a MEETING of the EUROPEAN and NATIVE INHABITANTS of Bombay desirous of publicly expressing their respectful and grateful recognition of the administration of His Excellency The Hon'ble SIR GAVELE FERES, K. C. B., G. C. S. I., &c., Governor of this Presidency, previous to his departure for Europe.—We are, Sir, your most obedient servants,

R. Cowie.
Joseph Arnould.
A. Grant.
George Fogo
A. J. Hunter.
Mungaldass Nathoobhoy.
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.
Lyttelton H. Bayley.
Michael H. Scott.
Walter H. Cassels.
Framjee Nasserwanjee.
Ardaseer Hormusjee.
A. D. Sassoon.
John Wilson.
John Connon.
Arthur Crawford.
G. M. Stewart.
Venayekrao Jugonnathjee Sankersett
W. K. Fletcher.
Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
Maseckjee Cawasjee.
G. M. Birdwood.
George F. Harry.
K. R. Cama.
Keeswjee Naik.
Premashoy Hemshhoy.
Bomanjee Jejeebhoy.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama.
Narayen Wassoodewjee.
Ebna Dajee.
F. S. Chapman.
Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik.
Harry Rivers.
Tirmalrao Venkatesh Inamdar.
Michael K. de Quadros.
G. Norman.
H. P. Astley.
W. Nicol.
Dadabhjee Pestonjee.
Dossabhoy Framjee.
Andrew R. Scobie.
K. F. Cama.
Wassoodew Pandurang.
W. Loudon.
N. Fernandes.
T. Waddington.
W. G. Hunter.
Javerilal Umiashunker.
T. B. Johnstone.
C. C. Reynell.
John D. Wood.
Vandravun Purshotamdass.
T. C. Hayllar
John Smith.
A. Waite Russell.
James W. Wright.
R. A. Dallas.
George S. Lynch.
D. Robertson.
J. King.
J. A. Forbes.
A. A. Gumpert.
R. W. Lawrence.
James Greig.
C. H. Reynolds.
Rowland Hamilton.
Raghoonath Narayen.
Shamgeer Gustadjee.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Eanajee.
A. D. Robertson.
J. H. Grant.
Z. Jervis.
W. Lobenwager.
R. B. Barton.
E. Hingley.
J. W. Young.
George Ingle.
J. T. Annesley.
A. Law.
O. Muller.
John Macalister.
R. D. Sassoon.
A. M. Gubbay.
J. A Sassoon.
H. H. Feel.
John Sandie.
C. W. J. Cameron.
A. L. Simpson.
L. H. Boalt.
William Sim.

IN compliance with the above Requisition, I convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay, to be held in the Town Hall on MONDAY, the 11th day of February next, at half past four o'clock in the afternoon.
VENAYEK WASSOODEW, Sheriff.
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, January, 1867.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors of the abovenamed Company, held at Calcutta on the 10th December, all Shares on which the Second Call of Rs. 150 per Share due on 15th November last, with Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from due date, shall not have been paid on the 15th February 1867, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in terms of Clauses 32 and 37 of the Articles of Association.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 19th December 1866.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON
are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.
IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS
suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.
HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS. The Patent is for preventing the interstitial from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,
of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

*** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

NOTICE is hereby given that after 31st January INTEREST at the rate of 15 per cent. per Annum will be charged on all UNPAID CALLS on the Shares of this Company.
GEORGE WHITLEY, for Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.
Bombay, 16th January 1867.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.—MEMBERS of this ASSOCIATION are hereby informed that the WOOLEN TARGETS are NOW READY. A Market will be to daily attendance, Sundays excepted. Sweepstakes and Pool every Saturday afternoon. Government Ammunition to be had on the ground.
H. GAMBLE,
Director Rifle Association W. I.

MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE'S HISTORY of INDIA, during the Hindoo and Mahometan periods. Fifth Edition ..... Rs. 11 8
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND. Volume 15, January to June 1866, containing the first portion of the Story of the SECOND MRS. TILLOTSON ..... Rs. 3 8
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

PASSAGES IN THE LIFE OF AN INDIAN MERCHANT. Memorials of Robert Brown, late of Bombay ..... Rs. 4 0
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS' One Hundred and Forty-Five Songs and Choruses, in vocal score, with Symphonies and Accompaniments for the Pianoforte. Complete Edition. 3 Vols. in one. Cloth gilt ..... Rs. 7 8
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

PEOPLE'S Edition of Mr. Dickens's Works, handsomely printed, in Crown 8vo, with Frontispieces, and bound in Green Paper Boards, Rs. 1-8 per volume.

ALREADY PUBLISHED.

The Pickwick Papers	2 vols.
Nicholas Nickleby	2 vols.
Barnaby Rudge and Reprinted Pieces ...	2 vols.
Oliver Twist	1 vol.
Christmas Books	1 vol.
The Old Curiosity Shop and Hard Times.	2 vols.
Dombey and Son	2 vols.
David Copperfield	2 vols.
Sketches by Boz	1 vol.
Martin Chuzzlewit	2 vols.
Tale of Two Cities	1 vol.
Bleak House...	2 vols.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.
SUNDRIES LATELY RECEIVED.

THEODOLITES, by *Elliott and Adie*, 5 inch and 6 inch Transit, with Spring Tangent Screws, and all latest improvements.
DUMPY LEVELS, by *Elliott*, 10 and 14 inch—*warranted Instruments*.
LAND SURVEYING CHAINS, 100 feet, steel or iron.
CHESTERMAN'S TAPES, 50 66 and 100 feet.
TRAVELLER'S CORK MATTRESSES and Government Regulation Beds.
TRAVELLER'S CANTEENS, for one or more persons.
TUCKER'S Punkah Reading Lamps.
TUCKER'S Tent Lamps.
TUCKER'S Hand Lanterns.
Extra Discs, Shades and Chimneys.
PRESENTATION ENVELOPE CASES and BLOTTING BOOKS in Fancy Wood or in Morocco.
BOXES of FRENCH COLOURS, of sizes.
BOXES of FRENCH CRAYONS.
BOXES of CROQUET, full size, Rs. 25.
THE COMPENDIUM of GAMES, a convenient sized box, containing Chess, Backgammon, Cribbage, The Race Game, Cards and Counters, &c. &c.
Numerous other Games available. Selections of Official and Private Stationery; Drawing Materials; Carte de Visite and other Albums, &c. &c.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of MEER SASOON MOSES, of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant, who lately carried on business as Merchant in Bombay under the style of MEER SASSON MOSES.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 1st day of February next the sitting Judge in Chambers will take into consideration the Petition of MEER SASOON MOSES for leave to trade again and also his application for an allowance out of the Assets of the Estate not exceeding a single sum of Rupees One Thousand.
KELLY & Co.,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.—SUIT No. 544 of 1866.
THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST ..... *Plaintiffs*
vs.
THE FREE LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED ..... *Defendants.*
It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, (under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of immovable property issued on the 19th day of December inst. in the above suit), will be put up for sale by Public Auction in the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay, the undermentioned immoveable property of the abovenamed defendants :—
Two houses assessed under Nos. 10 and 13 and a piece of open ground situate at Chinchpoogly, and two houses assessed under Nos. 41 and 42 situate at Goomgalvey, respectively without the Fort, together with the messuages or the sum of Rupees 569,369-13-9 for debt and interest, and the sum of Rupees 437-2 for costs, which said debt, interest, and costs amount in the whole to the sum of Rupees 569,806-15-9, and further interest at 6 per cent. upon the last mentioned sum until payment.
The sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the said defendant in the above specified property.
For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.
VENAYEKRAO WASSOODEWJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 21st December 1866.

BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co., MESS, COMMISSION, & GENERAL AGENTS, Bellasis Road, Byculla.
B. F. & Co. beg to draw the attention of Families, Messes, and the general Public to their new and varied stock of Wines, Beers, Spirits, Oilman's Stores, and general Merchandize, now offered for sale at their premises at Byculla. A trial is solicited. The scale of prices will be found as low as is possibly consistent with the superior quality of the articles supplied. These consist of

WINES.

Jules Mumm's Finest-Dry Champagne, Pints and Quarts.
Do. do. Imperial do. do. do.
Hock (Green Seal).
Henkell's Sparkling Moselle.
Canhffe Dobson & Co.'s Sherry (very fine.)
Toner's celebrated Mess do. (highly recommended.)
Dinner Sherry, Black Seal.
Do. do. Green do.
Graham's Port.
Crabbie's Ginger Wine,
Claret, St. Julien.
Do. Medoc.

SPIRITS.

Jules' Robin's Cognac.
Hennessy's do.
Martell's do.
Pinet Castillon's do.
Denis Mounie's do.
Imperial Brandy and other Brands.
Royal Highland Whiskey.
Booth's Old Tom.
Swain, Board & Co.'s do.
Genera Gin.
Curagoa and Liqueurs of all kinds.

BEERS, &c.

Bass' Pale Ale in Quarts and Pints.
Allsopp's do. do. do.
Tennant's do. do. do.
Do. Porter do. do.
Crosse and Blackwell's Oilman's Stores of all kinds at reasonable prices.
Yorkshire Hams and Bacon by every Mail.
Ox Tongues and Bath Chaps.
Manilla, Trichinopoly, Pondicherry, and Burmah Chiroots of superior quality.
Lind's-eye, Cavendish, Cut Cavendish, Latakia, Virginia, Shag, and Turkey Tobaccos.
Soaps and Perfumery.
Stationery, Children's and other Books.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets.
Whips, Sticks, Umbrellas, and Parasols.
Saddlery, Trunks, Boots, and Leather Goods generally.
Lamps, Chandeliers, Wall-shades, and Candlesticks.
Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c.
India Gauze Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Braces &c.
Bagatelle Boards, Racket Bats, &c.
Table Ornaments, Cutlery and Fancy Goods generally.
Combs, Hair and other Brushes, and Toilette requisites.
Easy Overland Chairs.
Dispatch Boxes, Desks, and Bill Cases.
Zephyrines or Bennett's Self-acting Bunkahs.
Cuckoo Clocks, Musical Ditto, &c., &c.
A choice collection of Brooches, Bracelets, Earings, Suites, Lockets, &c.
Plated Tea and Coffee Sets.
B. F. & Co. also wish to notify that they are prepared to execute the purchase or sale of Furniture and Stores of all kinds on Commission, and that they have constantly on view at their Rooms a variety of Household Furniture, &c.
B. F. & Co. further purpose establishing shortly a periodical Auction at the above premises, when they will dispose of all articles entrusted to them for that purpose at the usual rate of Commission.
Byculla, 6th Dec. 1866.

BOARD and RESIDENCE REQUIRED, by a single Gentleman, in the direction of Mazagon, Byculla, or Beach Candy. Apply stating terms to "J. A. F.," care of the Manager.

ACT XIX. of 1857.—In the matter of the BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the above Company are requested forthwith to pay their several DEBTS, and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS are hereby required to forward their Claims and Vouchers for adjustment to the undersigned, at No. 6 Rampart Row, Bombay.
HENRY GAMBLE,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators.

GEORGE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

જ્યોર્જ ૩ જી જુટ અને ઉનનું કાંતણ અને વણાટ
કંપની (મર્યાદિત).

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a SIXTH CALL of Rs. 200 per Share is made payable at the Office of the Company, 7 Church Street, on or before the 31st August current, after which date Interest at the rate of eighteen per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.
By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 10th August 1866.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared either to half press or full press COTTON at their stations, Julgaum and Sholapore, and to obtain for such Cotton IMMEDIATE DESPATCH by Rail.
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
10th March 1865.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the RATES for the CONVEYANCE of PARCELS on this Company's Railway will be increased on and after the 21st instant. Parcels booked to or from Bombay, Byculla, and Poona will be collected at the several Receiving Offices and delivered at the Consignee's residence or place of business by the Company.
The undermentioned Parcel Collection Offices have been established in Bombay and Poona :—
Fort.—Jewanjee Khajee & Sons, No. 1 Meadow Street, and Dafter Ashkara Press, No. 11 Fort Bazaar Street } Bombay.
Kalbadevie.—Wassoodew Navrungay, General Merchant No 9.
Bellasis Road.—Messrs. Brown, Fretwell & Co. } Byculla.
Parell Road.—Mr. Ardaseer Byramjee, near the entrance to Love Lane.
City of Poona.—Sonoo Pett and Aliwar Pett.
Sadar Bazar.—Close to Barret & Co.
Petty Staff Lines.—Messrs. Morgan and Balcrishna.
Particulars can be obtained on application to this Office, at the several Stations on the Line of Railway, or at any of the Collection Offices.
E. W. KELLY, Jr.,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 17th Jan. 1867.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs to inform his kind Customers, Friends, and the Public, that he has removed his Shop from Esplanade Cross Road to No. 26 Meadow Street (within the Fort), next door to Meyjee Ahmedbhoy Millimer's Shop, where all Orders will be carefully and thankfully executed.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.—G. NICOLL & Co. have always in stock a large and varied assorted of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, Gentlemen's Gaiters, &c.
All orders promptly executed.
TERMS—CASH.
No. 24, Meadow Street, next doors to Messrs. Treacher and Co.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.—The following is an EXTRACT from the Second Edition (page 189) of the Translation of "The Pharmcopœia" of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. COLLIER, published by Longman and Co. :—
"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of 'The Pharmacopœia') that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better mass of aloes for being a purgative patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best-made Pill in the kingdom: a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a diligent and correct art. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."
BOMBAY.....TREACHER & Co.
MADRAS.....OAKES & Co.
KURRACHEE.....BUDDEN & HUGHES.
POONA.....TREACHER & Co.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Renowned Condiments Manufactures are obtainable from every Grocer and Oilman throughout the World.
Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.
To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at H.M. QUEEN VICTORIA'S TABLE.
C. and B. are AGENTS for LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.—Just received Overland :—
Prime York Hams,
Wiltshire Bacon,
Double Gloster Cheese,
Stilton Cheese,
Cheddar Cheese,
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TUNING AND REPAIRING ORCHESTRIANS, SELF-ACTING ORGANS, AND MUSICAL BOXES.—MR. J. NEUBERG has secured the services of a skilled European, and is now prepared to undertake tuning, repairing, and tuning of Orchestrians, self-acting Organs and Musical Boxes, as well as the construction of new Cylinders for self-acting Organs.
Mr. N. will also enter into yearly engagements for keeping such instruments in working order. Terms may be learnt on application.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

RAFFLE.—MR. J. NEUBERG purposes RAFFLING the MAGNIFICENT ORGAN lately imported by him. It was built by special order for the projected Bombay Exhibition, and it is a perfect triumph of Mechanical Art, being both self-acting and also capable of being played by hand. It is encased in solid Walnut wood, enriched with bas-reliefs and paintings on silk. This exquisite Instrument is furnished with ten Cylinders, playing 10 European operatic and Orchestral, and ten Indian, Airs: and these may be indefinitely multiplied, as NEUBERG having at his Establishment a skilled Organ-builder. The Organ is valued at Rs. 7,500. The Raffle will consist of 150 Numbers. A payment of Rs. 50 in advance will be charged for each Number.
Due notice of the day and hour for the Raffle will be given in the Daily Journals, and by Private Circular. Applications for Numbers should be made to the undersigned without delay.
J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

MR. J. NEUBERG begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to a very extensive STOCK of GOODS which he has just unpacked, and invites an early inspection of the same. They consist of articles suitable for—
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, viz.—Ladies' Work Boxes, Pocket Books, Writing Cases, Money Purses, Glove Boxes, Ornamental Jewel Cases, Leather Bags, &c.
BOHEMIAN GLASS-WARE.—A tasteful collection of the latest style, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Butter Cups, Jam Boxes, Salad Plates, Fruit Dishes, &c.
PORCELAIN WARE.—French and Dresden manufacture.
FANCY GOODS.—An elegant assortment.
WILLOW BASKETS.—A large collection.
TOYS.—English, German and French Toys, adapted for presents to Children and Adults for their amusement and instruction, Scientific Toys, Picture Books, Articles for Christmas Tree, &c.
Mr. N. has priced the above very moderately in order to ensure a speedy sale. Purchasers for schools and charitable institutions are offered a very liberal discount.
J. NEUBERG,
No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort.

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) beg to announce that they received by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following :—
DR. HASSALL'S FLOUR OF BEEF, for the speedy preparation of BEEF TEA.
N. B.—One pound of this Beef is warranted to contain all the nutritive constituents of 4 pounds of English-fed Beef.
BARON LEIBEG'S FOOD (by Hooper and Savory, and Moore), is an excellent substitute for the natural food of Infants.
BARON LEIBEG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT (*Extractum Carnis*) for the immediate preparation of Beef Tea.
PURE ESSENCE OF BEEF, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN.—These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and can be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.
BROWN AND POLSON'S Corn Flour.
KINGSFORD'S Oswego do.
HARD'S FARINACEOUS FOOD.
DR. RIDGE'S "PATENT FOOD," being thoroughly cooked beforehand in its preparation, it is easily digested, while its composition adapts it to all conditions of the stomach.

FINEST BERMUDA ARROWROOT.
SPEED'S CALCUTTA do.
ROBINSON'S BARLEY AND GROATS.
ROBB'S CELEBRATED NURSERY BISCUITS.
PEPSINE, AND PEPSINE LOZENGES, &c. &c.
THE PATENT SYPHON CORK SCREW, which enables Invalids not requiring the whole contents of a bottle of Soda Water or Champagne, to draw off any quantity without drawing the Cork or injury to the remainder.
SWEET MILK and DESICATED DITTO, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.
SURGICAL ELASTIC KNEE CAPS, Stockings, Anklets, &c. &c.
MOC MAIN TRUSSES, and an assortment of others.
COCOAS.
HEADLAND'S Homœopathic Cocoa.
EPP'S do.
TAILOR AND DUNN'S Cocoa Nibs.
DUNN'S Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Do. Cocoa and Milk Paste.
Do. Chocolate and Milk do.
SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa, a preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs.
A large assortment of favoured Chocolate for eating.
VICHY, POTASH, LITHIA AND SODA WATERS.
TONIC OR QUININE WATER.
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, Sole Agent in Bombay of the VERITAS UNIVERSEL (French Lloyd) and LA COMPAGNIE GENERALE D'ASSURANCE MARITIME DE PARIS, begs to remind the Mercantile Community, Captains, and Ship Owners, that he is prepared to renew and give Official classifications to the Ships of all Nations in the Veritas Register, as well as Certificates of Navigability. He is also prepared to survey, and report upon, all damaged Goods insured by Insurance Companies.
CAPTAIN A. D'ACQUENY,
Care of Messrs. H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co., Apollo Street, and 6 Hummum Street.

TO PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received the following :—
Sarony's Patent Pressing Apparatus, or Universal Rest, with Chair, and Ornamental Cabinet.
This recent invention is now being introduced into the principal Studios in London and elsewhere. It is found to be a most valuable auxiliary to the Photographic Artist.
How's Photographic Tent—one of the lightest and most portable Tents hitherto introduced for out-door work.
PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOT, BYCULLA

CHINA AND ASSAM TEAS OF THE SEASON.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have received by the China Steamer their usual selection of finest TEAS, shipped by Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co., and chosen by them for strength, delicacy of flavour, aroma, fulness, &c. :—

CHINA TEAS AS FOLLOWS :—

Black Teas.	*Mixed Teas.*
Finest Pouchong.	Pouchong and Pekoe.
„ Souchong.	Souchong and Pekoe.
„ Flowering Pekoe.	Do. do. with
Orange and Flowery Pekoes.	Hyson (Green.)
Hyson (Green)—separately packed.	

In Packets of 1 lb. each and Boxes of 7 lbs. at Rs. 3 per lb.

ASSAM TEAS AS FOLLOWS :—
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply from the Teelwaree Estate.
Fine Souchong and Green Teelwaree mixture.
Do. do. Pekoe do.
The Assam Teas are in Packets of 2 lbs. and 10 lbs. Boxes. Suitable for Messes, Clubs, &c. at Rs. 3 per lb.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNES.—*Selected and packed expressly for the undersigned :—*

	Quarts.	Pints.
Jules Mumm & Co.'s, best dry, per dozen.Rs.	44	Rs. 24
F. Geisler & Co.'s, per dozen. „	44	„ 24
A. de Paul's, per dozen. „	40	„ 21

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay

Less 10 per cent. allowed on orders for 1 dozen and upwards. Cash on delivery of goods or settlements within 5 days.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT.—Six light Central Revolving Lamp, complete.
Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with the best India Rubber, and covered will superfine Cloth.
Superfine Table Cloth for Bed and Cushions and extra Pockets
Thurston's best Cues and Tips.
Pool, Billiard and Bagatelle Balls.
Pool Marking Boards and Pool Baskets.
Bridal Pool Receivers, and Pool Ball Receivers.
Billiard Rules, Pool and Pyramid ditto.
French Cue Tips, Cement and Chalk.
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Tables, complete 5 feet in length.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay.

FISHING TACKLE
RODS, four and five jointed, ringed, and with winch fittings.
WINCHES, Brass, 11 inch, 2 in. and 3 in. diameter
Leather Tackle cases fitted complete.
Best Salmon Gut in hanks. Folding 3 jointed Landing Nets.
ARTIFICIAL FLIES, Trout, and Salmon, with Limerick hooks and extra fine Gut.
ARTIFICIAL BAITS, Minnows, Dace, &c.
LINES, Trout and Salmon Fly lines, of Patent Hair, Plaited Silk, Twisted Silk, and Hair.
HOOKS, Best cut, Limerick bend, Kirby, Trout and Salmon, Treble, Eel.
Spoon revolving and spinning Baits.
GUT AND GIMP TRACES, Gut casting lines, box Swivels Split Rings, Floats, Bait Boxes, Kettles, &c. &c.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
At Byculla Establishment only.

REAL HAVANNAH CHEROOTS of First Class quality in Boxes of 100 or 500 each.

For Londres.	*Londres.*
Claro, Colorado,	Claro, Colorado,
Colorado Claro,	Colorado Claro,
Colorado Maduro,	Colorado Maduro,
Maduro.	*Maduro.*

OPERAS Claro, Colorado, Colorado Claro, Colorado Maduro, Maduro.

TURKISH CIGARETTES.

Cambridge Medium	Rifle Medium
Cannon do.	Stamboul do.
Opera Mild	Vorgnoff do.
Long Opera do.	Zetland do. and mild.

A small consignment of First Class Turkish Tobacco.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
Fort, Byculla and Poona.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, several BUNGALOWS, large and small, in different parts of Bombay.
Parties desirous to RENT HOUSES are requested to favour us with a call or a letter stating what description of Houses they require and in what particular localities.
ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

TO LET, the OFFICES in ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, at present occupied by the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited). Increased accommodation will be given if required. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 7th December 1866.

TO LET! TO LET!! TO LET!!! (immediate possession) OFFICES and GODOWNS in Sassoon's Building in Elphinstone Circle, next to Chartered Bank of Australia, India, and China, and facing B. & A. Hormusjee's Block. Rent moderate. Apply to BAZONJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE at the premises.

TO BE LET, separately or whole, for Offices or Godowns, spacious PREMISES, situate at Rampart Row, two storied, with three large Godowns, lately in the occupation of the G. I. P. Railway Company. For particulars apply to MR. SORABJEE NOWROJEE at the English Hotel, Fort, or Kalbadevie Road, opposite the Bible Society.
Bombay, 10th January 1867.

TO LET, (with immediate possession), the Shop known as Rodrigues' Dispensary, No. 36 Meadow Street; also the upper Storey of the same House, suitable for an Office or Dwelling-place. Apply at the Fort Chapel.

TO LET, a large, dry, and conveniently situated GODOWN, in the Fort. For particulars apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows :—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES :—

CLARET	Medoc ..... Rs.	6 8 pts.
	Do. „	12 0 qts.
CHAMPAGNE.	Chateau Bellevue ..... „	32 „
	Mess & Chandon's Silling—quality superieure ..... „	20 „
	Roederer Carte Blanche	38 „
	Vieux Pale	18 „
COGNAC	Tres-Vieux Champagne	25 „
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35 „

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—